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☞The Courier's Elizabethtown correspondent undertakes to re-state Mr. Magoffin's position on the slavery question as declared by Mr. M. in the late discussion at Elizabethtown. The correspondent says:

Mr. Magoffin acknowledged the power. Nay, more, he avowed it the *duty* of Congress, but—mark the only difference—he deemed it a policy (although he acknowledged the justice of it) yet, he deemed it a policy to be *avoided*, never to be adopted unless necessity demanded it, &c.

This is what the Courier's correspondent thinks Mr. Magoffin said. We do not doubt that the correspondent is sincere in his impression and honest in the expression of it; but unquestionably he is mistaken, utterly and wofully mistaken.

We heard everything Mr. Magoffin said in the discussion at Elizabethtown and heard it distinctly. Moreover, our attention was not unnaturally aroused especially to his language on this point; but we heard nothing which could afford the smallest ground for the statement of the Courier's correspondent. Nothing.

Mr. Magoffin, as we understood him, whilst conceding the power and duty of Congress to intervene, if necessary, declared in favor of non-intervention, without qualification. A most intelligent gentleman from this city who sat at our side during the discussion understood him exactly as we did. And though, after the discussion, we conversed respecting this very point with a number of gentlemen of both parties, not one expressed the slightest intimation that he had understood Mr. M. differently. Our understanding was undoubtedly the general one. It is indisputably the correct one.

The truth is, the construction maintained by the Courier's correspondent refutes itself. If Mr. Magoffin really said that intervention should never be adopted "unless necessity demanded it," implying directly that Congress should intervene whenever "necessity demanded it," he said precisely what we say, and what the whole South says. If he said this, he endorsed the doctrine of intervention fully and fairly. There is nothing more of it to endorse. Nobody pretends that Congress ought ever to intervene unless necessity demands it. If the Courier's correspondent is correct, Mr. Magoffin is just as thorough and radical an interventionist as Brown or Mason or Davis is.

There is no half-way place between intervention and non-intervention, where politicians may stop to indulge in shilly-shally. To intervene under no circumstances is non-intervention; to intervene whenever necessity shall demand it is intervention; and the man who steps from the one must step into the other; there is no avoiding it. When, therefore, the Courier's correspondent represents Mr. Magoffin as attempting to occupy both positions at once he renders his candidate even more ridiculous than his candidate renders himself. This is cruel. Mr. Magoffin's position is absurd enough in all conscience without the cunning aggravations of his friends.

BERIAH MAGOFFIN HIT SQUARELY ON THE HEAD.—The Maysville Express, one of the most prominent and spirited Democratic journals in the State, has an outspoken article against non-intervention, from which we make the following extract, italicizing those portions which cover exactly Mr. Magoffin's position:

It is admitted that slaveholders have a right to take their slaves to the Territories. It is concluded that their right to do so is a constitutional one. It follows as an inevitable consequence, that they are entitled to protection in the exercise of that right. It will scarcely be contended that an American citizen may be deprived, by any means, of a right which the constitution of his country gives him. Then the question arises, to whom shall the owner of slave property in the Territories look for protection? The property is his own. The constitution recognizes it as such. It gives him a right to hold it as such in the Territories. He cannot be deprived of any right thus recognized. But no property can exist without protection. If there were no laws to punish horse stealing, thieves would deprive horse owners of their property; and the right to own horses would be a nullity without legal protection. So with slaves. If there be no laws to punish negro thieves, the right to own slaves will still exist, but the owner may be deprived of his right; and, until protection is given by laws to punish those who wrong him, the right is withheld from him. The recognition of the right to slaves in the Territories, if it amounts to anything at all, if it is not a mockery and delusion, is also a recognition of the right of the owner of such property to protection.

To whom shall we look for this right? Congress alone has the power to govern the Territories while they are Territories; but as Congress has delegated a portion of its authority to the inhabitants thereof, it is unquestionably the *duty* of the Territorial Legislatures to enact such laws as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants of them in the enjoyment of whatever rights they possess. Among these rights is that to hold slaves, and it is the duty of such Legislatures to see this right is protected. But suppose the Territorial Legislature *refuses* or *fails* to discharge this duty—then what? May the slave owner be deprived of his right in consequence of this failure or refusal, and left without a remedy? Is there no authority to redress his wrongs? We may be referred to the United States Courts. This is very well. The right of which we are speaking has been recognized by these Courts. But can they protect this right? They can only do so by enforcing laws to that end already on the statute books. They may declare "unfriendly legislation" by the Territorial Legislatures null and void. But they cannot remedy wrongs arising from the want of protective laws. If no such laws exist, they can affirm the existence of the right, but must leave the remedy to the Legislative departments. Here is the rub. If the Territorial Legislature refuses to protect slave property, and if no protective laws already exist by means of which the judiciary may afford such protection, *then* is it the duty of Congress to make such laws? or shall slaveholders be deprived of a right guaranteed by the Constitution? Among Southern men we understand the power of Congress in the premises to be undoubted; and it unquestionably exists. We will not now discuss this point.

If Congress has no power, then the Territorial Legislature has none, because all its powers are derived from Congress; and in that case there is no power in existence to protect a right guaranteed by the constitution. If Congress has the power, should it exercise it? This is the only point, we believe, upon which there is a difference of opinion among the Southern people; and this presents a great and vital issue. *There are those who affirm that Congress should not exercise this power; who are willing to see Southern people deprived of their constitutional rights for want of protection upon grounds of expediency and policy; who thus give aid and encouragement to those enemies of slavery, who have not the courage to do directly what they seek to accomplish by indirection; and who maintain their position by arguments specious and delusive or by appeals unmanly and disgraceful. The absurdity of the position is sufficient answer to all such arguments. The appeals may commend themselves to those who hope to profit by evils to be accomplished, or to those who lack the courage to dare the consequences of doing right.* Here is the position of those who think Congress should afford protection. The right to hold slaves in the Territories is a constitutional one; it is the duty of the Territorial Legislatures to protect this right; if protection is not thus given, an appeal may be had to the courts; the courts can only enforce existing laws, and if they do not afford protection those who are entitled to it must submit to be deprived of it, because, though Congress has the power to give relief, it would be *impolitic or inexpedient* to exercise that power. *No arguments can be addressed to those who take that position, unless it be those directed to their cupidity or selfishness.*

This is what an influential and leading Democratic paper in Kentucky says of the very identical position which Beriah Magoffin has deliberately adopted and is everywhere proclaiming on the stump. And other influential and leading Democratic papers in Kentucky say the same thing. It is an ugly thing for Magoffin. The nail is planted by Democratic authority right over his political brains; let the Opposition drive it home.

☞Mr. Jewett and other Democratic aspirants for official position do not like the squatter-sovereignty of some Old Line Whigs, who, having made themselves very comfortable in their new Locofoco quarters, evince no disposition to be ejected. This has been human nature ever since the days of Æsop, who illustrated by the fable of a porcupine, who, wishing to shelter himself, desired a nest of snakes to give him admittance into their cave. They were prevailed upon and let him in accordingly; but they were so annoyed with his sharp, prickly quills that they soon repented of their easy compliance, and entreated the porcupine to withdraw and leave them their hole to themselves. "No," says he, "let them quit the place that do not like it; for my part, I am well enough satisfied as I am."

☞Mr. Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, has been compelled to forego the prosecution of the canvass on account of ill-health. We regret this as heartily as we do the indisposition of Mr. Bell in our own State. We desire to have the people fully informed on the position of all aspirants for executive honors. It will strengthen Letcher to keep out of the way of Goggin, just as Bell gains friends after every encounter with Magoffin.

☞We have it in serious contemplation to inaugurate a movement for the purchase of Ashland from James B. Clay. We have no doubt that he would insist on making as big a pecuniary speculation of it as the degenerate descendant of Washington is making of Mt. Vernon, but this would be only an additional reason for getting it as soon as possible out of his unworthy hands.

☞The editor of the Somerset American says, that, in listening to the recent speech of Chrisman at Somerset, as that redoubtable champion of the Democracy was plunging and pitching into everybody and everything, he was forcibly reminded of the following lines of A. Fulkerson, the Eccentric:

"Pitch in, Jim, and make things pant,
And skulk around with a sort of slant."

☞The editor of the Charleston Mercury says "the deluge is coming." Does he think he is *known* enough to ride out the storm.

☞A correspondent at Madisonville, Ky., gives us an account of a tremendous hailstorm which occurred there on Tuesday last. He says the hail stones were as large as hen's eggs, and fell in large masses. One of these fell on the writer's shoulder and bruised him. The ground was thickly covered with the hailstones, and a cow and calf were killed. In the town windows were broken. The writer picked up one hailstone which measured ten inches in circumference.

If we take your *head* and allow you some trifling article in exchange for it, won't you give us something—*to boot*?—Journal.

Your head is trifling enough; keep it with our respects. It's the only part of you that you can retain for home use, as the rest of your person is engaged by your opponent.—Democrat.

The Democrat employs one editor to manufacture wit and should employ two others to explain it.

From the manner in which some of the Locofoco organs are assailing Mr. Bell, it is evident that the party has "let slip the *dogs* of war."—Journal.

And from the manner in which the Opposition are conducting the canvass it is evident that the dogs have all slipped over to their side.—Democrat.

You may think that the dogs have come to our party, but your party is "going to the dogs."

☞The Lebanon Democrat has raised the flag for John C. Breckinridge as President in 1860. Mr. Guthrie will please clear the track! Young America insists on "non intervention" with its claims, and with slavery in the territories.

Mr. Bell met Mr. Magoffin three or four times and was taken sick. What has become of all the glory he was to obtain! He should be warned. Sic(k) *transit gloria* BELL-i.—Democrat.

If Mr. Bell is sick, 'tis no reason why you should sicken your readers.

Are we to abandon the policy so well established, at the asinine howl of squatter-sovereignty?—Democrat.

We wonder if your squatter-sovereignty hasn't got a canine bray as well as an "asinine howl."

☞The Washington Constitution says that falsehoods are a common currency. The readers of the Constitution are rich in that kind of currency. They are in the regular receipt of their "ten thousand a year."

☞A writer in the Texas Telegraph says he has been hunting three months in vain for a situation, and almost wishes himself an oyster. If he were, he would find, right under every man's nose, a fine opening for himself.

☞Mr. John B. Hall has retired from the editorship of the Evansville Enquirer and changed his vocation. The editorial fraternity ought to give him a public dinner—with the privilege of eating it alone.

☞The Wheeling Times notices a new counterfeit $10 on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Waynesburg, Pa., altered from the notes of the fraudulent Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Petersburg, Indiana.

It is important that we know whither we are drifting. The crisis is just ahead of us.—Democrat.

If you were anything more than drift-wood, it would be more important than it is.

☞It takes a member of the Illinois Legislature a considerable time to get rich in the service. He receives one dollar a day and pays two for board. The rest he is expected to give to the poor.

☞The Buchanan organs have tried to glorify their master for what they call the pacification of Utah. Doesn't Utah seem to be getting sorely in need of another pacification about this time?

☞The "lie" seems to be passing between our two Democratic neighbors. The thing ought to stop, but our principle in such cases is non-intervention.

☞W. B. Bate, Esq., of Sumner co., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Sixth District of Tennessee, but declines to make the race.

☞Our neighbor of the Democrat must be getting into a close place. He says he *hasn't room to be mistaken*.

☞A writer in the Boston Courier says he doesn't like Piccolomini's *gait*. Perhaps her father kicked him out of it.

☞Beautiful May! Poets, lovers, saints, and sages have sung its charms, until there is nothing more to say about it, but, as an instance of its transforming influences on the legal mind, we give the following decisive opinion of one of the most eminent of the profession, as recently delivered by him, to-wit:

Whereas, on certain boughs and sprays,
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And sundry flowers their heads upraise—
Hail to the coming on of spring.

The songs of those said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours,
As green as those said sprays and boughs,
As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid—happy pairs!—
Love 'mid the aforesaid boughs, enshrines,
In freehold nests—themselves, their heirs,
Administrators, and assigns.

O! busiest term of Cupid's court,
Where tender plaintiffs action bring!—
Season of frolic and of sport,
Hail, as aforesaid, coming spring!

☞We gave in Saturday's paper the details of the Mexican news received by the steamship Tennessee at New Orleans. The Delta, of Wednesday has the following editorial comments on it:

On an attentive examination of the news, we do not find that the condition of the Liberals is by any means so desperate as it is represented to be by some of the correspondents writing from Vera Cruz.

Notwithstanding the terrible state of affairs in the City of Mexico and the failure of the Federal forces to accomplish anything decisive in that quarter, it is generally considered, so we are informed by our correspondent, that the recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. McLane is the death blow to the Reactionary party. At last accounts the chiefs of that party in the capital were holding a Cabinet council for consultation as to the propriety of *nationalizing the Church property*.

It is represented that when Degollado was in possession of a portion of the city, he was prevented from taking prompt and decided measures by the expectation, doubtless reasonable enough, that the city was about to pronounce in his favor, and that thus he would effect his object and the final triumph of the Liberal cause without farther bloodshed. Through promises of this kind he was induced to let on the supply of water, which had been cut off and also to send away the famous Pintos of Alvarez, who it was feared might commit robberies and other excesses. But it appears while allowing himself to be thus imposed upon he was all the time a victim of systematic treachery and deception.

All his orders were known and published within the city immediately after being issued in his camp.

At the very latest dates: Just as the steamer was leaving Vera Cruz, accounts reached there that Generals Ampudia, Alatriste, and Traconis were within twelve leagues of the capital, at the head of 6 000 men, on their way to join Degollado, and after this concentration of their forces were to make another effort for the capture of the City of Mexico.

THE VALUE OF "STATEMENTS" OF MAIL ACCOUNTS.—The Washington Constitution, received yesterday, says:

The Post-office Department is in the receipt of most satisfactory information as to the reception of "statements" of post-office indebtedness furnished to contractors some time since. They are discounted at ordinary rates in all sections of the country. The Bank of Tennessee, the Planters' Bank, and the Union Bank of Nashville, have notified the Postmaster General that they will discount the drafts issued by the department to the contractors for their service in Tennessee until such time as Congress may be enabled to make the necessary appropriations to pay the mail service. The same spirit seems to prevail over the entire Union.

☞Appointments for debate between Mr. Magoffin and Mr. Bell:

Morganfield, Union co., Wednesday, May 11.
Marion, Crittenden co., Thursday, May 12.
Princeton, Caldwell co., Friday, May 13.
Eddyville, Lyon co., Saturday, May 14.
Benton, Marshall co., Monday, May 16.
Smithland, Livingston co., Tuesday, May 17.
Paducah, McCracken co., Wednesday, May 18.
Blandville, Ballard co., Friday, May 20.
Clinton, Hickman co., Saturday, May 21.
Hickman, Fulton co., Monday, May 23.
Mayfield, Graves co., Tuesday, May 24.
Murray, Calloway co., Wednesday, May 25.
Cadiz, Trigg co., Thursday, May 26.
Hopkinsville, Christian co., Friday, May 27.
Elkton, Todd co., Saturday, May 28.
Russellville, Logan co., Monday, May 30.
Franklin, Simpson co., Tuesday, May 31.
Scottsville, Allen co., Wednesday, June 1.
Bowling Green, Warren co., Thursday, June 2.
Morgantown, Butler co., Friday, June 3.
Brownsville, Edmonson co., Saturday, June 4.
Glasgow, Barren co., Monday, June 6.
Burkesville, Cumberland co., Tuesday, June 7.
Albany, Clinton co., Wednesday, June 8.
Monticello, Wayne co., Thursday, June 9.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Friday, June 10.
Jamestown, Russell co., Saturday, June 11.
Columbia, Adair co., Monday, June 13.
Liberty, Casey co., Tuesday, June 14.

☞Alfred Allen, Opposition candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Burkesville, Cumberland co., Wednesday, May 11.
Albany, Clinton co., Friday, May 13.
Monticello, Wayne co., Monday, May 16.
Jamestown, Russell co., Wednesday, May 18.
Harrison, Pulaski co., Thursday, May 19.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Friday, May 20.
Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., Monday, May 23.
London, Laurel co., Wednesday, May 25.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Friday, May 27.
Lorton, Whitley co., Saturday, May 28.
Barbourville, Knox co., Monday, May 30.
Yellow Creek, Knox co., Tuesday, May 31.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Thursday, June 2.
John Lewis', Harlan co., Friday, June 3.
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, June 6.
Hazard, Perry co., Wednesday, June 8.
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, June 11.
Booneville, Owsley co., Monday, June 13.
Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, June 14.
Hazel Green, Morgan co., Thursday, June 16.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Friday, June 17.
Louisa, Lawrence co., Monday, June 20.
Trueman's, Lawrence co., Tuesday, June 21.
Grayson, Carter co., Thursday, June 23.
Old Town, Greenup co., Friday, June 24.
Greenupsburg, Greenup co., Saturday, June 25.
Vanceburg, Lewis co., Tuesday, June 28.
Tollesboro, Lewis co., Wednesday, June 29.
Lewisburg, Mason co., Thursday, June 30.
Mayslick, Mason co., Friday, July 1.
Burlington, Boone co., Tuesday, July 5.
Warsaw, Gallatin co., Wednesday, July 6.
Carrollton, Carroll co., Thursday, July 7.
Bedford, Trimble co., Friday, July 8.
New Castle, Henry co., Saturday, July 9.
Hour of speaking, 1 o'clock P. M.
His after appointments will be in the 1st District, which will be published in due time.

SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS.—W. C. Anderson, candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, will address the people at the following times and places. Hon. J. S. Chrisman is invited and expected to be present:

Little Pitman, Taylor county, Wednesday, May 11.
Brush Creek (Elkin's), Green county, Thursday, May 12.
Haskinsville, Green county, Friday, May 13.
Gradyville, Adair county, Saturday, May 14.
Columbia, Adair county, Monday, May 16.
Harrison, Pulaski county, Thursday, May 19.
Gaines', Pulaski county, Friday, May 20.
Mill Spring, Wayne county, Saturday, May 21.
Monticello, Wayne county, Monday, May 23.
South Fork, Wayne county, Tuesday, May 24.
Stick Ford, Wayne county, Wednesday, May 25.
Phillips', Wayne county, Thursday, May 26.
Rolls (Otter Creek), Wayne county, Friday, May 27.
Hopkins' Mill, Clinton county, Saturday, May 28.
Seventy-Six, Clinton county, Monday, May 30.
Albany, Clinton county, Tuesday, May 31.
Ill Will (Thurman's), Clinton county, Wednesday, June 1.
Kettle Creek, Cumberland county, Thursday, June 2.
Lawson's, Cumberland county, Friday, June 3.
Burkesville, Cumberland county, Monday, June 6.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Kentucky and Tennessee CAMPAIGNS.

Elections, destined to be of vast importance in their results, are to be held next August in Kentucky and Tennessee. We have determined, whilst publishing a paper adapted to the wants of the people in all the States of the Union, to direct special attention to the prosecution of a vigorous campaign in these two States. We are entirely confident that nothing but a thorough knowledge and enlightened comprehension of the great political facts of the time is necessary to insure the triumph of truth and virtue and patriotism over falsehood and corruption and treason.

The country at present is in the most fearful danger. A spirit of fuming political disloyalty is abroad throughout our land. The sway of an unscrupulous, reckless, and pestilent party has brought the nation to the very verge of ruin, and it will soon be plunged into the abyss unless rescued by the hand of reform. We go for the union of all the true conservatism and patriotism of the nation in one unbroken party for the deliverance of our beloved country from its awful perils.

The past course of the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL is so well known to the whole people, that we need say little as to its future course. It will be devoted, with all the ability and energy we possess and can command, to the overthrow of the corrupt Democracy, and the establishment of broad, conservative, national principles, and a broad, conservative, national practice. We shall ever be resolute in the maintenance of the rights of the whole country, and at war with Northern sectionalism and Southern sectionalism alike.

We intend to devote as much labor to the campaign in Tennessee as to that in Kentucky, and we shall have valuable aid in both States.—What we want is the opportunity of speaking to the whole mass of the people in both. We are sure there are many thousands of persons in the two States mentioned, who believe that our paper, if generally circulated, would exert a great and most beneficent influence in the next August election, and surely they cannot doubt that the results of those elections will have a mighty if not a controlling influence upon the great conflict of 1860, and consequently upon the permanent political destinies of the Republic.

We call upon each and every one of these thousands to go to work as soon as this shall meet his eye, in obtaining for our JOURNAL as large a circulation as possible. To aid them in this, we propose that subscribers may have the paper for the campaign alone or even for any fraction of it, and upon terms within the reach of all. Our charge will be 18¾ cents per month for less than ten copies; and 12½ cents per month for ten copies or over, sent to one address.

Now, if our Kentucky and Tennessee friends believe that the general diffusion of our paper among all classes during the campaign can subserve the great interests of the nation, let them render us their immediate and most vigorous aid. We expect, and we think we have a right to expect, that they will pour new names in upon us by the thousand. There is time enough to do the work, but not a day to be lost. The beginning of the regular campaign is at hand, and, from the very opening of it, every blow should be made to tell as effectively and extensively as possible. Who will send us the first list? Who will send us the greatest list? All honor to both!

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

Caligula, Nero, and all the devils and despots of all time will have as strong claims upon the eulogistic pen of the future historian as the members of the Congress of the United States who shall vote, in the nineteenth century, to deprive the people of a Territory of the right of self-government.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Wouldn't that depend somewhat upon the manner in which the people of a Territory should undertake to exercise what you call their right of self-government? If the miserable squatters of a Territory, acting through their squatter Legislature, should undertake to legislate so as to destroy all the rights of property, legalize polygamy and universal concubinage, and offer bounties upon theft, robbery, and murder, couldn't the members of Congress vote to annul the squatter laws and substitute better ones without making themselves quite as base as "Caligula, Nero, and all the other devils and despots of all time?"

We do not say that anybody is proposing exactly such squatter legislation as we have spoken of, but certainly some of our people are proposing that the squatters in Territories shall be freely permitted to wrench from men the enjoyment of rights of property solemnly adjudged to belong to them by the highest judicial authority of the nation.

The editor of the Louisville Democrat has been hard at work for some time to commit the Democracy of Kentucky to the Black Republican heresy of allowing the people of a Territory to pass laws hostile to slavery, or not to legislate at all for the protection of slavery. He has been doing his best and his worst to make squatter sovereignty the true Democratic faith in spite of the odium in which such a heresy is held by the Southern Democracy.—*Courier.*

We have a plain and direct question for the editors of the Courier, and we guess that some of their readers would like to see a plain and direct answer. Do not the Democratic candidate for Governor, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, the editor of the Frankfort Yeoman, the editor of the Lexington Statesman, and divers other Democratic editors in Kentucky, all hold, like the editor of the Louisville Democrat, that, if the squatters of a Territory undertake to destroy the rights of slaveholders by non-action or by hostile action, Congress ought not practically to interpose for the protection of the rights aforesaid?

NEW COMET.—Professor Watson, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 23d ult., at 9, P. M., discovered a new comet near the star numbered 17 in the constellation Lynx. Its right ascension is 6 hours 58 minutes and 30 seconds, and its declination 60 degrees and 57 minutes North. It has a tail about a quarter of a degree in length, and the nucleus is as bright as a star of the eleventh magnitude. The observations made show that it is moving West about two degrees, and South one degree and fifty minutes daily. This comet was discovered at the observatory of Harvard College on the evening of the 27th by Mr. Horace P. Tuttle. It presents the usual aspect of bodies of its class—a mass of hazy nebulosity with a faint tail directed away from the sun. It is not visible to the naked eye. Its position at 9 hours 30 minutes, P. M., was as follows: Right ascension, 6 hours 35 minutes 14 South. Declination 53 degrees 48 minutes North.

☞We have watched at the wake of the Washington Union as well as over the birth of its offspring, the Constitution, and have tried to find out what the new organ intends to do, what to support, and who to regard as leader. We have heard its mighty notes of preparation, but cannot tell whether the noise and scintillations will mould a cannon ball or a sickle, a sword or a plowshare. We cannot judge the nature of the production from the mere working of a machine; the same sawing, hammering, and pounding accompany the erection of the murderer's gibbet as are employed on the arch of triumph to be wreathed with olive and laurel to celebrate peace gloriously conquered. We cannot judge of the future of the Constitution from the moulds it has exhibited, nor ascertain for what purpose it has erected its platform, until we see what the one turns out and the other sustains.

Would it not be better for certain Democratic editors in Kentucky to come out square for protection in the Territories than be dodging about to see if by any possible chance they can avoid the issue? These editors remind us very forcibly of an oft quoted verse:

They wire in and wire out,
And leave the people still in doubt
Whether the snake that makes the track
Is going North or coming back."
—*Louisville Courier.*

We really think that those, who have read the editor of the Courier's articles upon squatter sovereignty, the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, and the position of his candidate for Governor, will be likely to conclude, that, in the matter of wiring in and wiring out, he can beat the most ductile snake that herpetology gives us any account of.

☞Are all the rank and file of the Opposition properly at work and bending every energy the accomplishment of success? We have a gallant leader in Joshua F. Bell, but we must not permit him to work unaided and unsupported. No single man ever achieved a great party triumph, that glory belongs to the men of the party. We might as well say that Gen. Scott captured Mexico, or that Gen. Taylor achieved the victory of Monterey, and leave out of mind the chivalric subaltern officers and the gallant volunteers. Let every man then, who hates Democracy go to work in earnest and continue at work until August.

The high price of skunk skins has given an unwonted activity "Down East" to the pelts of "essence peddlers," as has been shown hereabouts.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Some may think it a curious fact (though we don't) that, since the extraordinary advance in the price of skunk-skins, a good many of the Locofoco editors hereabouts have gone to work to take each other's hides.

☞John Mitchell points out the striking dissensions of the Democratic party in regard to all matters of principle, and arrives at the conclusion that the only thing on which the Democracy all over the country claim as common property is "our poor eighty millions."

[Reported expressly for the Louisville Journal.]

MEDICAL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, May 2, 1859.

If the medical fraternity could always carry about such delicious weather as this; if like the Norwegian sage they could bottle up the balmy vernal breezes and prescribe them in ultra allopathic doses to the invalid, what life-bearing remedies would always be at their disposal and how the pharmacopia would be simplified! The Convention of Medical Teachers was called under the following resolution, adopted at the eleventh annual meeting of the American Medical Association held at Washington city last year:

Resolved, That we recommend to all the medical colleges entitled to a representation in this body, that they appoint delegates especially instructed to represent them in a meeting to be held at Louisville on Monday, the day immediately preceding the convention of the American Medical Association for the year 1859, at 10 o'clock in the morning at such place as the committee of arrangement shall designate.

In pursuance of this resolution the committee selected Mozart Hall for the place of meeting, and they made every provision for the comfort of the delegates and the gentlemen of the press, each of the latter having a convenient table with requisite stationery and a most luxurious arm chair prescribed for his accommodation. This evidence of attention deserves our warmest acknowledgements.

At the hour of 10 the convention was called to order, and Prof. Dixi Crosby, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., was selected as chairman, and Prof. George C. Blackman, of Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, as secretary. Prof. Crosby, on assuming the chair, said that, like all his predecessors called upon to preside over deliberative bodies, he had been taken wholly by surprise, and should have declined had not Dr. Frost, of S. C., and Dr. Davis previously excused themselves from serving. He could bring the convention no qualification for the position except an earnest desire to serve them; but this and the support of the members he hoped would enable him to meet their approval and conduct the important deliberations satisfactorily.

Rev. J. H. Haywood was then introduced, and invoked the Divine supervision over the proceedings of the body in an earnest and eloquent prayer.

Some discussion then ensued as to the mode of organization, some wishing all medical professors present to act as delegates, and others desiring that each college should have a unit representation. The following resolution was submitted by Dr. David F. Wright, of Shelby Medical College:

Resolved, That all members of the Faculties of Medical Colleges now present shall be considered members of this convention, but that where more than one belong to the same College one of them alone shall vote in behalf of that institution.

After some further interchange of views—all tending to the same wish of full representation—on motion of Dr. A. H. Baker, of Cincinnati, the following substitute was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three on credentials be appointed by the chair.

Under this resolution, Prof. Crosby selected Drs. Baker, Shattuck, and Haskins the Committee on Credentials, and the Convention took half an hour's recess for the registration of the names of delegates.

Let us take advantage of this syncope in the proceedings to look around upon the descendants of Galen and Hippocrates now assembled here. It is an important convocation, its members exercising the most delicate relations to the whole human family and being the custodians of the life and health of the entire community. A grave, intelligent body of men, apparently proudly conscious of their high position, the delegates represent some of the most noted sources of medical knowledge in the country. As they rise to address the chair, we hear their names enunciated by the clear voice of the President, and find them to have been written down in the book of professional fame, and associated with the prosperity of the medical colleges to which they belong, and in many instances adding largely to the reputation of those institutions. But few of them wear glasses; hardly a wig or a toupee is visible upon a rapid scrutiny of the heads of the Professors, and it seems to us that, generally, they look more hale and hearty than practicing physicians usually do. It may be that the professorial duties, which do not "murder sleep" by unreasonable midnight calls, and the quiet dignity of the chairs of Pharmacy, Surgery, Chemistry, Obstetrics, &c., are more congenial to the physical development of physicians, than the hard work, long rides, tedious walks, and harrassing cares of the Doctor of Medicine who has his round of patients to attend. Be this as it may, these teachers of medicine are a very fine looking body of men, their heads show great intellectual development, and their eyes are peculiarly keen and sparkling.

But the Committee on Credentials have discharged their duty; the Convention is called to order again, and the following delegates are announced as in attendance, with the institutions to which they belong:

Dartmouth College, New Hampshire—Professor Dixi Crosby.
Shelby Medical College, Tenn.—Prof. E. B. Haskins, Prof. D. F. Wright.
Missouri Medical College—Professor J. N. McDowell.
St. Louis Medical College—Prof. M. L. Linton.
Medical College of South Carolina—Prof. Henry R. Frost.
Medical College of Georgia at Augusta—Prof. H. F. Campbell, Prof. Joseph Jones.
Medical Department University of Michigan—Prof. Moses Gunn.
University of Louisville—Prof. L. P. Yandell, Prof. L. Powell.
Cincinnati College of Medicine—Professor A. H. Baker.
Lind University, Chicago—Prof. N. S. Davis.
Oglethorpe Medical College, Georgia—Prof. A. G. Thomas.
Medical College of Ohio—Professor George C. Blackman.
Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, O. Prof. G. C. E. Weber.
Kentucky School of Medicine—Prof. M. Goldsmith, Prof. G. W. Bayless.
Iowa University—Prof McGugin.
Medical College of Memphis, Tenn.—Prof. H. R. Robards.
Medical College of Richmond, Va.—Prof. B. R. Walford, Prof. L. L. Joynes.
Atlanta Medical College, Ga.—Prof. J. G. Westmoreland, Prof John W. Jones.
Medical Faculty of Harvard University, Boston, Mass.—Prof. Geo. C. Shattuck.
Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.—Prof. Dan'l Brainard, Prof. Joseph W. Freer.

The Convention was then permanently organized by the reelection of the temporary officers, Prof. Crosby humorously remarking that the delegates were fortunate in this election, inasmuch as they would have no further speech in reference to the honor conferred, &c. He said that, until the Convention should adopt rules for its government, he should limit speeches to ten minutes, and allow no one to speak more than twice on the same subject without permission.

Dr. Wright's resolution that members from Medical Colleges who are now present be permitted to take part in the debates, but that each college have but one vote, was again taken up, considered, and passed.

Dr. N. S. Davis offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a business committee of five be appointed by the chair to report propositions for the action of the convention.

The chair appointed Drs. N. S. Davis, Gunn, Frost, Shattuck, and Yandell. After a short recess to enable this committee to report, they submitted the following through Dr. Davis, the chairman:

1. *Resolved*, That this convention recognizes the great advantages to be derived from the action of the American Medical Association in prescribing the terms and conditions on which medical degrees shall be conferred and licenses to practice medicine shall be granted; and that an expression of opinion as to methods or periods of instruction from the American Medical Association should be received with deference and respect, and that all pains should be taken to enforce any rules and regulations recommended by that body.

2. That this convention earnestly recommend the American Medical Association to adopt such measures as will secure the efficient practical enforcement of the standard of preliminary education adopted at its organization in May, 1847; and that the medical colleges will cheerfully receive and record the certificates alluded to in said standard whenever the profession generally and the preceptors will see that students are properly supplied with them.

3. That no medical college should allow any term of practice to be a substitute for one course of lectures in the requisitions for graduation.

4. *Resolved*, That Hospital Clinical Instruction constitutes a necessary part of medical education; and that every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be required to have attended such instruction regularly for a period of not less than five months during the last year of his period of medical pupilage.

5. *Resolved*, That every Medical College should rigidly enforce the rule requiring three full years of medical study before graduation, and that the diploma of no Medical College shall be recognized which is known to violate this rule.

Prof. Wright, of Nashville, moved that the resolutions of the report be considered seriatim, and the first being taken up he spoke at length in opposition to it, giving a history of the previous difficulties between the American Medical Association and the medical colleges. He could neither vote for such a resolution nor could he take any future part in the proceedings of a convention which should adopt it.

Prof. Brainard, of Chicago, thought this convention was asked to take a step fraught with peril to the harmony of the profession and its best interests; it should be met on the threshold and a solemn protest entered against it. This body did not represent the medical colleges of the country with unanimity; New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans are not represented here, and he must consider their absence as a protest against the assumption of any power on the part of this body or the American Medical Association to dictate the terms on which the colleges should confer their degrees or receive their students.

The admission of such a resolution would produce hostile factions both in the profession and in the colleges and could never receive the sanction of those who had independent, chartered rights to fall back upon. He was opposed to no true improvement in the medical profession, but he did object to shutting that door upon young men desirous of entering the profession, through which we ourselves all had entered.

Without definite action on the resolution, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention reassembled, Dr. Bayless offered the following amendments to the first resolution:

1. To substitute in the third line the word "recommending" for "prescribing."
2. To strike out all after the words "deference and respect."

A long discussion ensued on the resolution, which was participated in by Doctors Bayless, Yandell, Palmer, McDowell, Davis, Brainard, Shattuck, Baker, and Wright. The differences of opinions seemed almost as various as the number of speeches, and the convention was tying itself into an apparently inextricable entanglement, when an Alexander sprung up in the person of Prof. L. L. Joynes, of the Medical College of Richmond, Va., who offered the following preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions from the Business Committee:

WHEREAS, It appears that a large proportion of the Medical Colleges of the United States are unrepresented in this Convention, and no changes in the present system of education can be effectual unless adopted by the schools generally—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to take any action upon the proposition contained in the report presented by the Special Committee on Medical Education, at the last meeting of the American Medical Association.

Resolved, That with the view of aiming a more general union in counsel and in action, upon this important subject, this Convention do now adjourn to meet again on the day preceding the next annual meeting of the American Medical Association, at the place which may be agreed upon for said meeting, and that the several Medical Colleges in the United States be requested to appoint each one delegate to such adjourned meeting of this Convention.

These resolutions were amended, at the suggestion of Dr. Wright, to include the appointment of a committee of five to take into consideration, during the recess, the various matters referred to in the resolutions, and to report thereon at the adjourned meeting.

The vote was demanded on this by colleges, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Shelby Medical College, Missouri Medical College, St. Louis Medical College, Oglethorpe Medical College, Ohio Medical College, Western Reserve Medical College, Kentucky School of Medicine, Medical College, Richmond, Atlanta Medical College, Rush Medical College—10.

NAYS—Medical College, S. C., Medical College, Ga., Medical Department University, Mich., University of Louisville, Cincinnati College of Medicine, Lind University, Iowa University, Medical College, Memphis, Harvard University—9.

The substitute was declared adopted, yeas 10, nays 9, and so the Convention stood adjourned until the day preceding the next annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

The chairman appointed the following committee under the above resolution: Drs. Yandell, Shattuck, Blackman, Campbell, and Gunn.

☞The Opposition of Bracken county have nominated Francis L. Cleveland for the Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859.

☞Conspicuous among the groundless and silly cries which the champions of the Democracy in Kentucky raise or try to raise against Joshua F. Bell is the thing that he is a candidate without a party. These champions aver that Mr. Bell condemns and repudiates the very men who nominated him. They assert or insinuate in the public ear that he holds himself responsible for nobody's opinions but his own and is of right or in common fitness entitled to the vote of nobody who doesn't in all respects concur with him. In short, they say that he is fighting on his own book, unrestrained by any well-defined party ties, and unsupported by any strong and active political sympathy. They hold him up to public view as a sort of Ishmaelite.

A grosser perversion of truth was never committed. A huger fiction was never told or suggested.

Joshua F. Bell is the candidate of the Opposition of Kentucky. He represents instead of repudiating the men who nominated him with such complete and hearty unanimity; and he represents them proudly and triumphantly. He is and avows himself responsible for the opinions expressed in the platform of his party and is entitled to and will receive the vote of every man who earnestly subscribes to them. Joshua F. Bell *has* a party—a glorious one—and, so far as the legitimate issues of this canvass are concerned, he is its leader and embodiment—trusted, admired, and cherished.

What *is* a party? A number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others in the community. This is the common definition, and it answers every purpose of political reasoning. Of course there must be some distinct conventional limit to the bases of union; if there were not, the union could never take place, and parties would become impossible, since, under no circumstances, do or can men agree in all their opinions or designs. No matter where this conventional limit may be drawn, no matter how little or how much it includes, everything outside of it is relatively non-essential, in regard to which each individual is at perfect liberty to think and utter whatever he chooses, without rendering himself fairly amenable to party discipline. Those opinions only which constitute the stipulated basis of union are the tests of party affiliation and the men who approve of these opinions make the party that proclaims them. This is the whole philosophy of party organization.

The conservatives of Kentucky, who through their authorized representatives assembled under such splendid auspices in this city the Twenty-second of last February, adopted and proclaimed on that occasion the following distinct and definite basis of union:

The defeat of that party [the Democracy] is a great national necessity, the indispensable prerequisite to any reform. That is the only mode by which power can be placed in the hands of honest men, who will—

1. Prevent disunion and check disunion tendencies.
2. Give peace to the nation on the slavery question.
3. Give an honest, economical administration of the Government, and stop spoliations of the Treasury and national domain.
4. Not give injurious control to the Federal Government over State banks and railroads, by means of a bankrupt law, as recommended by our Democratic President and Secretary of the Treasury.
5. Not permit the substitution of direct taxation in lieu of duties on imports, to raise revenue for enormous national expenses, as recommended by a Democratic committee.
6. Not permit the transfer of the war making power to a President, nor allow him to make treaties without the supervising control of the Senate, nor trust him with an enormous secret service corruption fund, to be used either abroad or at home.
7. Not attempt the acquisition of Cuba by any but honorable means.
8. Not permit the importation of foreign felons or paupers.
9. Not squander the national domain in donations to unnaturalized foreigners and pet corporations, but keep it as a sacred trust for all the States to whom it belongs.

In conclusion, deeming, as we do, the defeat of the Democratic party a great public necessity, for the reasons already stated, and many more, we would rejoice to see patriotic citizens throughout the Union abandoning those unprofitable disputes which have been the main instrument of perpetuating power in the hands of the unscrupulous Democracy, combined together for its overthrow. But cooperation or union by the Opposition of Kentucky is now and forever utterly undesirable and impossible with any party or persons who seek, by the action of the Federal Government, through any of its departments, to interfere with the institution of slavery, and we declare that we can have no affiliation whatever with disunionists or abolitionists. All others are invited to a cordial affiliation on terms of perfect equality.

The Convention which in the name of the conservatives of Kentucky announced this platform nominated by acclamation Joshua F. Bell for the office of Governor of the State. We all know with what frankness and gallantry Mr. Bell at once endorsed the platform and accepted the nomination. He said:

Having never been associated with any other political organization than the Whig party, and having in some measure opposed all of the other parties, it is but proper that I should say that the acceptance of this nomination implies on my part a change in none of my political opinions whatever.

THIS ACCEPTANCE DOES, HOWEVER, INVOLVE AN APPROVAL OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONVENTION, AND WHICH ARE PRESENTED AS A BASIS FOR THE UNION OF ALL CONSERVATIVE AND NATIONAL CITIZENS WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTRAVAGANCE, PROSCRIPTION, AND DANGEROUS TENDENCIES OF THE PRESENT FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In uttering these significant words Joshua F. Bell put himself immediately in full and vital sympathy with the Opposition of Kentucky and seized the standard of a party worthy in every respect of his chivalric and brilliant leadership. Need we say that this sympathy exists at present in even more than its original fullness and vitality and that the standard which Mr. Bell grasped with ardor he has borne with honor and is bearing on to victory? The zeal and admiration which mark his track among the people tell this more fitly and more eloquently than words can do it. The Opposition of Kentucky are proud of their leader and they have reason to be.

The spotless character and shining abilities of Joshua F. Bell constitute but a portion of his claims to the trust and devotion of his party. He has vindicated his title to its unmeasured confidence by throwing the whole weight and charm of his character and exerting the entire force of his abilities in its behalf. He has won his party's active sympathy by deserving it. His party is devoted to him because he is devoted to his party. There is no hitch in his sympathy with it. Approving cordially its design, standing squarely on its platform, asserting and defending every one of its principles, he is in thorough and living accord with each earnest member of it within the broad limits of the State. He is as completely in harmony with his party (as a party) as a candidate could be. He is the embodiment and champion of each and every article in its creed.

Let those Democratic cavillers and slanderers who taunt Mr. Bell with repudiating the party of which he is the candidate point to a single principle or measure annunciated by the convention which nominated him that he has ever rejected or disclaimed. Let them point to a solitary opinion expressed in the platform of his party which he has not zealously upheld whenever it has been misrepresented or assailed. We challenge them to point to one. We defy them to do it.

What, then, do these Democratic gibes amount to? Nothing. They are utterly senseless.

Outside of the platform, beyond the stipulated basis of Union, in relation to topics with which his party as such has no concern, Mr. Bell undoubtedly cherishes his own peculiar views, as every other member of the party cherishes his; but those views do not belong properly to the issues of the present canvass, and can cut no legitimate figure in it. They form a portion of the reserved opinions of the members of the party, and are as sacred from the exactions of party discipline as in our political system the reserved rights of the people are sacred from the encroachments of the government. The holding of these reserved opinions inviolate is the indispensable condition of the very existence of a party; once overthrow or overleap the barrier which separates them from the conventional basis of union, and the foundations of the party are shattered, and must presently be broken up. To raise unwarranted tests and rely or insist on exterior issues is to tear up the platform and go to sea on the planks. The thing is irrational and ridiculous.

Where would the Democracy of Kentucky be if the captious standard they apply to the candidate of the Opposition were applied to their own? Where *are* they, indeed, tried by their own standard? Mr. Magoffin doesn't even stand on the platform adopted by the Convention which adopted him. He not only plants himself on doctrines which in the estimation of half his party the platform doesn't contain but he distinctly abandons in their favor doctrines which on the same high authority the platform clearly does contain.

Mr. Magoffin, for example, asserts and attempts to defend the doctrine of non-intervention; a moiety of his party in the State, headed by the Louisville Courier, the Maysville Express, the Cynthiana Age, and the Paducah Herald, assert the contrary doctrine of intervention, and appeal to the platform against the heresy of the candidate. Mr. Magoffin justifies and endorses Lecomptonism; the whole Anti-Lecompton Democracy of the State and a part of the Lecompton Democracy insist that the platform does neither. The platform endorses the President, "in accordance with the sentiment of the Democracy of our State, expressed in county meetings"—a "sentiment" which notoriously covered with its ample folds every deed and doctrine of the present Executive; Mr. Magoffin, if he does not frankly condemn, dare not endorse, as the platform by necessary inference does, the policy of a bankrupt law, or the construction of the Pacific Railroad under the auspices of the Federal Government, or the delegation of the war-making power to the President, or the doctrine of specific duties, or that most atrocious and infernal doctrine of the unrestrainable power of the majority; he eschews by one dodge this whole batch of measures and doctrines which the platform gathers carefully under its wing. Mr. Magoffin, in a word, virtually disowns the platform of the Democracy, turns his back on the Convention which put him in nomination, rebukes and ridicules the sentiments of one-half of his party, and, in many highly important particulars, misrepresents the other half. On no question of the first importance is he in harmony with the platform of his party as construed by a majority of its members. There absolutely is hardly a point (large or small) among the various positions which Mr. Magoffin assumes on the stump to which the Democratic heart of Kentucky responds unreservedly. Hardly one.

And yet the supporters of Mr. Magoffin (and Mr. Magoffin himself among them) have the surpassing coolness to mock at Joshua F. Bell as a candidate without a party, because, though cordially adopting every article in the platform of the Opposition, some of his individual opinions do not happen to agree in all respects with some of the individual opinions of other members of the party! Most unquestionably if Joshua F. Bell hasn't a party there is nothing but candidates in the field. And in that event (no less than any other) we know where victory will love to plume her golden wings.

☞The American Medical Association, now holding its annual session in our city, has brought together a large number of distinguished medical gentlemen, nearly 250 having answered the call of the roll yesterday. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column. Kentucky has been honored in the selection of the President for the ensuing year, and the discriminating choice has fallen on Dr. Henry Miller, whose position, experience, and high social standing eminently qualify him for the high compliment. We are happy to know that every arrangement has been made by our citizens to make the leisure hours of the delegates pass off agreeably, and we trust they will carry away with them to their homes a proper appreciation of Kentucky hospitality.

The standing and select committees have been quite remiss this year in the preparation of reports, and unless some volunteer essays are presented to-day, the annual report will be quite barren of scientific interest. As a substitute, perhaps there may be some interesting speeches let off at the grand banquet to be given on Thursday evening at the Masonic Temple, as a finale to the meeting, and if these are properly reported, the publication committee may have something to fill up the now vacant pages of their annually interesting work. We should not be surprised if a resolution of censure were to be adopted to-day in reference to these delinquencies on the part of committees, as we know the feeling yesterday was such that, had it been in order to make such a motion, it would have passed with great unanimity. A night's rest and reflection may act as a sedative, however.

A SICKLES CASE IN BEDFORD COUNTY, TENN.—From the last issue of the Shelbyville Expositor we learn of a terrible tragedy in Bedford county. A man named Allen had reason to suspicion the fidelity of his wife, and charged a man named Handy with being her seducer. The latter indignantly denied the charge, using abusive language. Infuriated by a positive knowledge of the great wrong that had been done him, Allen rushed upon his adversary and stabbed him to death. He then surrendered himself to the legal authorities.

☞The Washington States, understood to be the organ of Judge Douglas, favors the reopening of the African slave trade in defiance of the laws. This, we suppose, is now to be considered as Mr. Douglas's ground. Having offended the Southern Democracy by his abolition doctrine of squatter-sovereignty, he thinks to conciliate them by going for the Congo traffic. In other words, he expects to make amends for being an abolitionist by turning pirate.

☞The letter to Mr. Brady, signed in Greek letters "Olympia Aiken," and containing a quotation from White Lies apropos of the Sickles case, is the production of Mrs. Aiken, who resides at West Randolph, Vermont. Her husband, Col. Aiken, a respectable lawyer, sends a note to the Burlington Times, in which he says: "I wish merely to say that no impropriety was intended nor publicity even dreamed of, when the note was written."

☞Col. John F. Carter, the financial clerk in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives, stands acquitted by the clerk himself, Hon. J. C. Allen, of any breach of trust. Years ago, when Carter was a good Whig, we should never have suspected him, but we were shocked for a day or two at the supposition that bad Democratic associations might have corrupted him.

☞The re-nomination of Hon. Humphrey Marshall affords unqualified pleasure to every conservative paper in the Union, and he is highly complimented on his statesmanlike views and consistent policy.

[Reported expressly for the Louisville Journal.]

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1859.

The association met at eleven o'clock A. M. in Mozart Hall, the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, of the District of Columbia, in the chair, supported by Drs. W. L. Sutton, of Kentucky, Thomas O. Edwards, of Iowa, Josiah Crosby, of Massachusetts, and W. C. Warren, of North Carolina, as Vice Presidents, with Drs. Alexander J. Semmes, of the District of Columbia, and S. M. Bemiss, of Kentucky, acting as Secretaries. Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Penn., Treasurer, was also in attendance.

The President announced the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Louisville, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, chairman of the committee of arrangements, then welcomed the delegates to the city.

Prof. Joshua B. Flint, of Louisville, accompanied by Drs. Sutton, Chipley, Spillman, and Snead, then came forward and addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President: At a late annual meeting of the "State Medical Society of Kentucky," the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the gentlemen before you, all of them ex-Presidents of the Society, constituted a committee charged with carrying it into effect:

Resolved, That —— be a committee to wait upon the A. M. Association, so soon as it shall have opened its session in Louisville, and in behalf of this Society bid it welcome to the medical jurisdiction of Kentucky, assure it of the cordial interest of the profession of the State in the objects and purposes of its institution, and of the readiness of this Society to co-operate in all its endeavors to promote the honor and usefulness of our common calling.

In regard to assurances of welcome, Mr. President, so far as they apply to yourself and your associates as individual guests of your Kentucky brethren, those gentlemen would hardly pardon me for adding a word to the general terms of the resolution. Already, if I mistake not, there are demonstrations of the spirit of hospitality, which render any assurances on that subject worse than superfluous.

But I am happy to assure you, Mr. President, that the Association over which you preside, in its corporate capacity, with its well known purposes and ends, will find an equally cordial reception in the general community which it has now honored with its presence. The people of Kentucky, sir, are generally supposed to appreciate as it deserves every enterprise of a public spirited or philanthropic character which presents itself to their notice, and I think I may say especially disposed to befriend the cause of Medical Education. They have certainly done somewhat a little to their credit in evidence of their intelligent interest in Medical Science and the best means of its advancement. Through the munificence of the State, in one case, and of this liberal city in the other, two medical libraries have been procured in Kentucky, each of which is superior to any and all the public collections of medical books that can be found in most of the other States of the Union. Not more than two of our sister States, so far as I can learn, can be compared with us in this interesting particular.

One of these libraries, belonging to the Medical Department of the University of Louisville as its best estate, numbering 4,000 volumes, you will doubtless visit during your sojourn among us, and, although much defaced and mutilated by the conflagration which layed that institution in ruins two years ago, you will still find it to be a large and choice collection—adequate to the requisitions of medical research, and presenting satisfactorily the course of medical literature from the time of Hippocrates to the present day.

The other library to which I refer belongs to the Medical Department of Transylvania University, and contains 8,000 volumes. I hope that not a few of the members of the Association before leaving Kentucky will find their way into that also, in the course of a visit to the beautiful inland city in which it is located—a city distinguished throughout the land for the general intelligence and refinement of its population, as well as for the eminent public men who have signalised it as their home; but to medical men, not only of our own, but of foreign countries, especially memorable as the residence of the great lithotomist of our day and surgical patriarch of the West—Benjamin W. Dudley.

Such benefactions as these to the means of medical study attest, as I have already intimated, so enlightened an interest in the improvement of our profession as to guaranty not only a welcome to the Association which represents it, but efficient cooperation in its endeavors on the part of the profession and people of Kentucky.

May your present session, Mr. President, be an agreeable one to the members of the Association, and prove eminently beneficial to the interests of American medicine.

The Secretary, Dr. Bemiss, then called the roll of members of the Association, and the following gentlemen were in attendance:

District of Columbia.
Harvey Lindsly,
Cornelius Boyle,
Alex. J. Semmes.
Virginia.
L. S. Joynes,
P. C. Spencer,
A. S. Payne.
Georgia.
Henry F. Campbell,
Joseph Jones,
W. H. Doughty,
J. T. Banks,
A. G. Thomas,
John W. Jones,
J. G. Westmoreland.
Louisiana.
S. O. Scruggs,
R. A. New.
Maryland.
G. W. Lawrence.
South Carolina.
Henry R. Frost,
H. W. Gibbs,
John F. Gaston,
W. H. Huger,
Francis J. Miles.
Pennsylvania.
Caspar Wistar,
Robert K. Smith,
James Bryan,
W. B. Atkinson,
Frank Reeor,
Wm. Hunt,
John Shrack,
B. B. Clarke.
Rhode Island.
James H. Eldridge.
Ohio.
Thomas W. Gordon,
A. H. Baker,
W. W. Dawson,
Thomas M. Taggart,
H. E. Foote,
John C. Beck,
C. G. Comegys,
S. P. Hunt,
James Graham,
B. F. Richardson,
T. J. Mullen,
J. B. Smith,
Rob Thompson,
Charles S. Tripler,
Stephen Bonner,
John A. Murphy,
E. P. Tyffe,
Daniel Tilden,
J. Helmick,
George Fries,
A. E. Heighway,
Joseph Clements,
J. G. Rodgers,
H. G. Carey,
Wm. Mount,
C. McDermott,
R. L. Rea,
W. H. Lamme,
B. S. Brown,
G. A. Doherty,
J. C. Devine.
New York.
Lewis A. Sayre,
Thomas W. Blatchford,
David Meredith Reese,
J. Carey Selden,
A. L. Saunders,
Douglass Bly,
David L. Rogers.
Tennessee.
John H. Callender,
J. C. Newnan,
James M. Keller,
G. C. E. Weber,
H. R. Robards,
J. S. White,
W. K. Bowling,
E. B. Haskins,
F. Rice,
J. B. Lindsly,
T. L. Maddin,
D. F. Wright,
W. C. Cavanaugh,
R. C. Foster,
E. H. Wheeler,
B. W. Arant,
W. D. Haggard,
Paul F. Eve.
Michigan.
Moses Gunn,
Z. Pitcher,
Wm. Brodie,
John Bennet.
Delaware.
H. F. Askew.
New Jersey.
Lyndon A. Smith,
E. Fithian,
Joseph Fithian,
Alex N. Dougherty,
Abraham Coles.
New Hampshire.
Dixi Crosby.
Kentucky.
J. W. Singleton,
N. B. Anderson,
H. K. Pusey,
Churchill J. Blackburn,
W. H. Miller,
R. C. Hewitt,
John L. Dismukes,
J. B. Flint,
John Hardin,
W. A. Turner,
M. Goldsmith,
Llewellyn Powell,
G. W. Bayless,
L. P. Yandell,
David Cummins,
S. M. Wible,
A. B. Cooke,
D. W. Yandell,
D. D. Thomson,
R. J. Breckinridge,
S. M. Bemiss,
John B. Cook,
Henry Miller,
T. P. Satterwhite,
G. W. Ronald,
Lewis Rogers,
J. Hopson,
J. Q. A. Foster,
L. Kinsell,
Hugh L. Givins,
O. H. Spillman,
H. D. Stirman,
N. B. Marshall,
E. D. Forée,
T. S. Bell,
R. P. Letcher,
A. Callaway,
E. D. Weatherford,
J. D. Landrum,
H. J. O'Reilly,
Samuel Reid,
John H. Peton,
W. S. Chipley,
W. D. Holt,
W. E. Gilpin,
A. E. Steoart,
Wm. Hayes,
Thos. Marshall,
W. L. Sutton,
E. P. Mattingley,
Stanton F. Bryan,
J. W. Bush,
H. M. Skillman,
L. Buckner Todd,
W. R. Evans,
W. C. Snead,
W. B. Caldwell,
W. H. Gardner.
Alabama.
George D. Norris,
J. B. Coons,
W. P. Reese,
A. J. Reese.
North Carolina.
Edward Warren.
Missouri.
Montrose A. Pallen,
J. M. Allen,
John H. Watters,
Joseph N. McDowell,
Stephen Ritchie,
M. L. Linton,
J. R. Washington,
Chas. A. Pope,
W. M. McPheeters.
Wisconsin.
C. B. Chapman.
Iowa.
D. L. McGugin,
Thos. O. Edwards,
Daniel Meeker.
Indiana.
Charles Fishback,
B. S. Woodworth,
W. R. Winston,
Calvin West,
Isaac Casselberry,
J. N. Green,
R. D. Maury,
Geo. Sutton,
Isaac Mendenhall,
M. H. Hardin,
L. D. Personett,
A. B. Butler,
R. E. Haughton,
D. W. Taylor,
S. S. Boyd,
J. H. Brower,
A. McPheeters,
J. Langen,
Joel Pennington,
L. H. Kennedy,
J. Joel Wright,
H. G. Sexton,
Joseph Somers,
John Moffitt,
D. Morgan,
H. P. Ayres,
Wm. Deckey,
D. H. Jessup,
Joseph H. D. Rogers,
Benj. Newland,
John Sloan,
T. R. Austin,
R. R. Town,
A. Clapp,
F. W. Beard,
Wm. Reeder,
D. M. Jones,
Chas. Bowman,
R. S. Shield,
Jno. M. Kitchen,
S. Davis,
Geo. W. New,
J. R. Woodburn,
S. M. Linton,
C. Brown,
A. O. Boynton,
F. M. Mothershead,
T. Bullard,
W. A. Clapp.
Massachusetts.
Pierson F. Kendall,
G. Shattuck,
Benj. F. Heywood,
Sol. D. Townsend,
Josiah Crosby,
J. B. Upham,
Enos Hoyt.
Illinois.
J. W. Freer,
Daniel Brainard,
N. S. Davis,
R. N. Isham,
J. H. Hollister,
H. A. Johnson,
D. W. Young,
D. Goodbrake,
H. Noble,
J. M. Steele,
A. H. Luce,
J. N. Graham,
J. B. Curtis.

The president then appointed the following gentlemen a committee on voluntary essays: Drs. L. P. Yandell of Kentucky, Bryan of Philadelphia, and Comegys of Ohio.

Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, from the committee of arrangements announced the hours of business from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 P. M. until such hour as the convention should adjourn upon resolution, which arrangement was adopted.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, the president of the association, then read his retiring address, which was listened to with marked attention, and was an eloquent tribute to the dignity of the medical profession and the importance of its improvements.

After he had concluded, Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Jersey, moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to the president for his able and eloquent address, and it was ordered to be placed in the hands of the appropriate committee for publication, among the proceedings of the meeting.

Dr. Casper Wistar, chairman of the committee on publication, read the annual report, and on motion of Dr. Sayers, of New York, the following resolutions appended to it were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter every paper intended for publication in the Transactions must not only be placed in the hands of the Committee of Publication by the 1st June, but it must also be so prepared as to require no material alteration or addition at the hands of the author.

Resolved, That authors of papers be required to return their proofs within two weeks after their reception, otherwise they will be passed over and omitted from the volume.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. W. L. Sutton, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair in the absence of the President.

Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Henry Miller, of Kentucky.
Vice Presidents—H. F. Askew, Delaware; Chas. S. Tripler, U. S. Army; L. A. Smith, New Jersey; Calvin West, Indiana.
Treasurer—Casper Wistar, Pennsylvania.
Secretary—S. M. Bemiss, Kentucky.

Dr. Sayre moved the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Brainard, of Illinois, moved the appointment of a committee to conduct the newly appointed officers to their respective chairs. The acting President selected Drs. Brainard, of Ill., Mattingly, of Ky., Sutton, of Ind., McDowall, of Mo., and R. J. Breckinridge, of Ky., and they accordingly performed the duties assigned to them.

The newly elected President, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the American Medical Association: I am wholly at a loss to command language to express the deep sense of obligation put upon me by calling me to the Presidency of your Association. It is an honor any man may well be proud of, and although I admit, in all sincerity, that you might without difficulty have selected an individual more worthy the position, I may be allowed to say you could not have conferred it upon one who would prize it more highly or cherish it longer with the most grateful recollection. I do esteem it the greatest honor ever conferred upon me by the profession that I love and to which I have devoted a long life; nay, more—it is the greatest honor that could be conferred upon any man by the medical or any other profession in this or any other country; for any decoration of honor or any mark of approbation conferred by a crowned head I should regard as a bauble in comparison. Who are you, gentlemen, when rightly considered? You are the rightful representatives of the great American Medical Profession—an army forty thousand strong, and a body of men, no matter what captious criticism may say in disparaging comparison with the European branch of the profession, in my humble judgment, far superior to the same number of medical men to be found in any quarter of the globe. Although as a body you may not be so learned, so critically and nicely framed in all the minutiæ of the profession, yet for strength, integrity, and precision in all the great principles guiding to a successful combat with disease this body is equal if not superior to that of any kingdom of continental Europe.

To be called to the Presidency of such a body of men, is in my sober judgment the greatest compliment that could be conferred on mortal man, provided that man is a devotee of medicine, who has given his whole mind, soul, heart, and strength individually to the profession, and has that high regard for it which will not suffer any less noble pursuit to interfere with the daily though laborious duties of the profession. Coming so recently from a sick bed and still enfeebled in health, I beg to be excused from further remarks and desire you to accept this brief and imperfect acknowledgement of the distinguished honor conferred upon me, instead of what, under other circumstances, I might be disposed to say.

The President, after this graceful address, sat down amid much applause, when Dr. R. J. Breckinridge moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the retiring officers for the faithful and assiduous manner in which they have conducted the business committed to their charge, which was unanimously adopted.

A long and discursive debate then ensued on the admission of members by invitation. The plan of organization permits practitioners of respectable standing from sections of the United States not otherwise represented at the meeting, to receive appointment by invitation of the meeting after an introduction from any of the members present, or any absent permanent members, to hold connection with the Association until the close of the annual session at which they are received, and to be entitled to participate in all its affairs as in the case of delegates. The point of difficulty seemed to be whether the invitations should be extended by the Committee of Arrangements or by open vote of the Association. It was finally settled by referring all the applicants' names to the Committee on Arrangements.

Dr. J. B. Lindsly, of Tennessee, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to inquire into and report upon the propriety of dividing the Association into sections for the purpose of performing such parts of its scientific labors as may relate to particular branches of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Brodie moved its reference to the Nominating Committee.

Dr. Brainard explained at some length the object of the resolution of inquiry, and enforced its adoption as the means of giving more effect and usefulness to the proceedings of the Association, the reports of which had heretofore gone out unmatured, in consequence of the want of concentrated action.

A motion by Dr. Sayre to lay the motion on the table was negatived, and the motion of Dr. Lindsly was then adopted.

Dr. Davis moved that no person be permitted to speak more than twice on the same subject or more than ten minutes at one time, except by consent of the Association, which was adopted.

The Standing Committee on Prize Essays was called on for their report, but without a response. This was also the case with the Committee on Medical Education. The Committee on Medical Literature had no report to present.

A letter from Dr. J. G. F. Holston, of Ohio, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Microscope, was read, reporting progress and begging a continuance for more extended investigation, which was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

A letter from Dr. Stephen Smith of New York, from the special committee on medical jurisprudence, had the same reference.

The special committee on quarantine was not ready to report.

Dr. Mattingly of Ky., from the special committee on diseases and mortality of boarding schools, asked a continuance until next year in order to obtain further information requisite to the full investigation of the important subject. The request was referred to the committee on nominations.

The special committees on surgical operations for the relief of defective vision, on milk sickness, and on the blood corpuscle had the same reference.

A report from the committee on medical ethics, signed by Dr. John Watson of N. Y., was read, laid on the table, and made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. This is an important subject, and will probably give rise to much debate to-day. We publish the report in full, as follows:

TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Medical Ethics beg leave to state that, of the subjects referred to them at the last meeting of the association, they find the following notice in the minutes:

"Dr. Grant, of New Jersey, presented a complaint made by the Newark Medical Society against the New York Medical College, for a violation of the ethics of the profession. Dr. Edwards, of Iowa, presented a similar complaint; and Dr. Oakley, of New Jersey, a complaint from the Union and Essex County Medical Society."

Transactions, Vol. XI, p. 41.

Upon these several complaints your Committee beg leave most respectfully to report:

That the two complaints from the Medical Societies of New Jersey refer only to one and the same grievance, the particulars of which are set forth in a memorial which was presented to the American Medical Association on the 6th of May, 1858, and which is entitled, "Statement of the Newark Medical Association in Reference to a Diploma Granted by the New York Medical College."

The facts stated in this memorial which is now appended to this report, were, during the last annual meeting of the American Medical Association, examined as carefully as time and opportunity would allow. The charges therein contained against the New York Medical College were admitted to be true by Dr. Horace Green, President of said college, who, in apology for the same, submitted a written statement to your Committee, which was at the time accepted as satisfactory by the gentlemen then present before your Committee on behalf of the parties aggrieved; and being afterwards presented with a verbal report by the Committee, was received and entered upon the minutes in the following terms:

"Whereas, it appears from undoubted testimony that the New York Medical College have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon a notorious quack of the name of John F. Dunker, of Newark, the Faculty, in the person of the President of said College, wish here to declare, that the degree was obtained under gross deception and false testimonials furnished by said Dunker and his friends; and they therefore revoke and annul his diploma, and declare said Dunker to be unworthy of patronage or support from authority conferred upon him by this diploma."

Transactions, Vol. XI, p. —.

These complaints being thus disposed of, your Committee have only to add in reference to them that the memorial presented to the American Medical Association from the Newark Medical Association is worthy of special notice, as setting forth the negligent manner in which mere verbal and hearsay statements are at times accepted in place of authentic written testimonials, from individuals presenting themselves as candidates for the honors of our profession at some of the Medical Colleges of this country. In this respect there is reason to believe that the New York Medical College does not stand alone: and the publication of the accompanying memorial may be of service in putting a permanent check to this crying evil.

The only other complaint referred to your Committee was that presented by Dr. Edwards, of Iowa, preferring a charge from the Dubuque Medical Society against one of her members who had been expelled for an alleged infraction of the code of medical ethics. This complaint does not appear to be of such a character as to require adjudication here. It has since the last annual meeting of the American Medical Association been adjudged by the Iowa State Medical Society [see transactions of the annual meeting of said Society, published at Dubuque, Iowa, 1858], and having been then settled in the State in which the parties reside, it should now be dismissed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WATSON, M. D., Chairman.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1859.

Continuances were asked by the committees on the Pons Varrolii, Medulla Oblongata, and Spinal Marrow—their Pathology and Therapeutics; on American Medical Necrology; on the Hygienic relations of Air, Food, and Water, the Natural and Artificial Causes of their Impurity, and the best Methods by which they can be made most Effectually to contribute to the Public Health; on the Effect of the Virus of Rattlesnakes, &c., when introduced into the System of the Mammalia; on the Climate of the Pacific Coast and its Modifying Influences upon Inflammatory Action and Diseases Generally; on the Constitutional Origin of Local Diseases, and the Local Origin of Constitutional Diseases; on the Physiological effects of the Hydro Carbons; on Epilepsy; on the Causes of the Impulse of the Heart, and the Agencies which influence it in Health and Disease, and on the best Substitutes for Cinchona, and its Preparations in the Treatment of Intermittent Fever, &c., all of which were referred to the Committee on Nominations.

The Special Committee on Government Meteorological Reports made a report, written by Dr. R. H. Coolidge, of the U. S. Army, but read by Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Tennessee, which was referred to the Committee on Publications.

The Committee, appointed in May, 1857, on Criminal Abortion, submitted a report, written by Dr. Storer, of Boston, which was read by Dr. Blatchford, of New York, and referred to the Committee on publication. The following resolutions appended to this report were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while physicians have long been united in condemning the act of producing abortion, at every period of gestation, except as necessary for preserving the life of either mother or child, it has become the duty of this Association, in view of the prevalence and increasing frequency of the crime, publicly to enter an earnest and solemn protest against such unwarrantable destruction of human life.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the grand and noble calling we profess—the saving of human lives—and of the sacred responsibilities thereby devolving upon us, the Association present this subject to the attention of the several Legislative Assemblies of the Union with the prayer that the laws by which the crime of procuring abortion is attempted to be controlled may be revised, and that such other action may be taken in the premises as they in their wisdom may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the Association request the zealous cooperation of the various State Medical Societies in pressing the subject upon the Legislatures of their respective States, and that the President and Secretaries of the Association are hereby authorized to carry out by memorial these resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859.

☞A prominent count in that righteous and masterly Indictment which the Convention of the Twenty-second of February found against the Democratic party is laid as follows:

It is a disorganizing, destructive party.

This pregnant count in the great political Indictment is accompanied with the following unanswerable specifications:

Through its party chief and other leaders it proclaims its execrable dogma that no majority of the people can give permanent protection to minorities or individuals against the unjust aggression of party majorities by means of their great governmental compacts, their written constitutions. In this land of constitutional liberty, to this nation of freemen who were taught by the great founders of the government that constitutional liberty was the only liberty worth the having, the party proclaims through the official messages of its President this new dogma, destructive of the stability and value of all constitutions. It proclaims through him the doctrine of the unrestrainable power of temporary party majorities. To prove that they cannot be restrained to even a fair and reasonable mode prescribed by a constitution itself for its own alteration, President Buchanan says: "The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure." He argues at length to prove that majorities cannot be confined to any particular mode, however reasonable, in altering, revoking, or making constitutions.

Another influential leader, one who might be selected as a specimen incarnation of the principles of modern Democracy, said in the Senate: "The importance of State constitutions in this country has been greatly exaggerated. In their declaration of general principles, they but repeat the common law which our fathers brought with them, and which would be law without such repetition. The limitations in them cannot be modified by the people at their pleasure. Any provision which pretends to take away that power or delay its exercise is impotent against the power of any temporary party majority." In still other words, the dominant party in a Legislature may, within a period of two months by the vote of a bare majority of the people, obtain power to persecute the minority into exile or even hang them for their political or religious opinions. Though this does not verify the novel discovery of this Senator that our bills of rights are "mere repetitions of the common law," yet it must be conceded that this new theory would render them as impotent to restrain legislative power as the common law, which here and in England only lives by legislative permission.

Thus the modern progressive Democracy, through its President and other leaders, openly avows this new creed, treasonable to the cause of civil liberty, of which it has long been suspected, denying all sanctity or value to constitutions, or viewing them with disfavor or as unnecessary temporary restraints upon the *divine, inalienable rights of the majorities*. This party finds no cause for veneration and respect in the fact that our constitutions are the great organic compacts of the people with each other, when alone they are acting in their real sovereign capacity; that they are the great measures of right between majorities and minorities in the enjoyment of private property, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and all other privileges which are the birth-rights of American freemen and which are not the *concessions* of majorities. The citizen must be secure against persecutions by the majority for his religious or political opinions, and secure in the enjoyment of his right of private property, or there is no civil liberty. He cannot be so secured but by inviolable written constitutions. This party teaches that our nation ever since its existence has been engaged in a repetition of futile efforts to secure civil liberty by means of inviolable constitutions, placed beyond the immediate reach of the heated vindictive passions of temporary majorities. For constitutional liberty we are invited to substitute the arbitrary government of the immaculate Democracy. The independence and equality of the States, the compromises of the Federal Constitution, with its protection to local rights and institutions, are to be subjected to the majority either of the States, or of both. The only barrier against the consolidation of all power in the Federal Government is to be yielded up to this new dogma, *inalienable, irresistible divine right of the majority.*

Our present purpose is not to add one word to this most forcible and vivid exhibition of the doctrine in question, but simply to fix and rivet it where it belongs, on the sin-bent shoulders of the Democracy. We desire simply to clinch the specifications.

With this view, we beg, first, to quote with somewhat greater fullness than the limits of the Indictment allowed the language in which the President annunciated the doctrine. Mr. Buchanan in his special Kansas message said:

The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed orderly and in a lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove.

* * * * * * *

If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution after the year 1864 could by any possibility be construed into the prohibition to make such change previous to the period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may at its first session submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or not, have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

This is the doctrine as announced by the President, with the positive sanction of many of the most influential leaders of the Democracy, and the silent yet hearty assent of nearly all the rest. The Democracy generally have quietly sanctioned the doctrine. We shall now show that the Democracy of Kentucky are peculiarly and especially committed to it.

About the middle of last February, Mr. Machen, an active leader of the Kentucky Democracy, and a member of the House of Representatives at Frankfort, introduced into that body the following remarkable resolution:

Resolved, That the dominant division of the people of the Territory of Kansas having elected a Governor and other State officers, together with a Legislature, according to the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, pledged to organize the government as soon as admitted into the Union under the Constitution, AND THEREUPON PROVIDE FOR THE CALLING OF A CONVENTION TO AMEND OR RE-CONSTRUCT SAID CONSTITUTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF SAID STATE, it is obvious that the immediate admission of the State will terminate all external agitation, and, in a short time, must bring quiet to that distracted people; whereas the refusal to admit the State as now proposed would certainly increase the excitement and prolong the agitation, which must be attended with serious evils, and might terminate in results which every patriot would deplore.

This resolution, involving a clear and unqualified endorsement of the ruinous and revolutionary doctrine set forth by the President and urging it in behalf of the same policy, WAS ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE, WITH THE ACQUIESCENCE, IF NOT THE ACTIVE COMMENDATION, OF THE ENTIRE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE. Almost incredible as this may seem, it is true. We held the action of the party up at the time to the scorn and abhorrence of Kentuckians and of good citizens everywhere, but the exhibition drew forth from the Democratic ranks not one solitary rebuke of the doctrine. Those who didn't actually vindicate or strive to vindicate it accepted it without question or complaint. It passed noiselessly into the Democratic creed. It certainly was not rejected.

Now, when we superadd to this perfectly decisive fact the Frankfort convention's subsequent endorsement of the President according to the cordial and unlimited approval of his policy and views "expressed in county meetings," and pile on the top of that the resolute and persisting refusal of Mr. Magoffin, the man on whom the Frankfort convention conferred the leadership of the Democratic forces of Kentucky, to repudiate the doctrine in the field, though it forms the constant object of his competitor's most scathing and merciless invective, we have an accumulation of proof which fastens the anarchical heresy on the Democracy of the State beyond the possibility of successful or even of decent denial. It can't be resisted. It is irresistible.

The "damned spot" is there, and it will not "out." There isn't argument enough in all the brains of all the Democrats of Kentucky to remove it from the dishonored escutcheon of the party.

☞The New York Herald says Col. Forney has fixed his attention upon the printing of the next House of Representatives, and that his expectations rest upon a combination of the Republican, Northern Know-Nothing, and anti-Lecompton Democratic members, which will give him a handsome majority. We very much question the possibility or policy of such a "combination."

☞The Administration sent out several Governors to Kansas to restrain the free State men, and they became free State men themselves. It sent out a Governor to Utah to control and restrain the Mormons, and he seems to be turning Mormon himself. It is great at appointing Governors.

☞In our issue of last Saturday we put the question to the organ of the Administration here:

If Congress, on due application, shall refuse to legislate for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories, will the organ here advise "Southerners" to "stay in the Union" or go out of it? The question is a civil one; will the organ give a civil answer to it?

After an interval of four days, filled we suppose more or less by painful deliberation, the organ returns the following answer:

When, therefore, the North refuses by a sectional vote in Congress to grant such protection to slavery in the Territories as is guaranteed by the Constitution, and recognized by the official interpretation of that sacred instrument by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and the editor of the Journal assures us that he will gather together his followers in the Southern States, and take up his future abode with his confederates in the northern division after a dissolution we shall then think that the North has no further national sympathy with the South, and that it will be but self-defense to inaugurate a Southern Republic. We think that the principles we advocate lead to this conclusion; and believing that those principles are based upon eternal truth and the inalienable rights of the South, we shall pursue them to their logical end legal and at all hazards. Such is our position, and if any one therefrom shall infer that we, who are for the Union under the Constitution, but not in violation of the Constitution, are fire-eaters or disunionists—if the latter term be more expressive of his insidious slander—he can make the most of it.

The allusion to the editor of the Journal in this statement is doubtless mere persiflage, thrown in possibly to relieve in some little degree the enormity of the position really assumed. Yet we would by no means willingly misrepresent the organ.

We accordingly withhold our comments for the present. We are slow to believe that any paper in a State so national and sound at heart as Kentucky unquestionably is would deliberately assume the position which the above-quoted language would seem clearly to involve.

We respectfully call on the organ to relieve us of the possibility of doing it injustice with regard to its actual position in this matter. Let us understand it aright.

We understand, from the reply above to our question, that, if Congress, on due application, shall refuse to legislate for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories, the organ of the Administration in this city will "then think that the North has no further national sympathy with the South, and that it will be but self-defense to inaugurate a Southern Republic." In other words, we understand the organ as saying that in the supposed juncture it would unhesitatingly advise the South to dissolve or attempt to dissolve the Union.

Is this understanding correct? Does the organ mean this? If it doesn't, will it say so, and say at the same time what it does mean?

☞The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that the fruits of the Paraguay expedition have yet to be made visible to the country. Thus far Lopez has paid $10,000, minus the exchange, as the price of an American seaman killed at the helm of the Water Witch. He was prepared to compromise the imaginary claim of Hopkins and the speculators who got up this hostile demonstration, for a good round sum, rather than see his country invaded, his commerce destroyed, and his towns battered down. But Mr. Bowlin's instructions contemplated no such contingency, and now these bogus claims must be submitted to a commission, and perhaps afterward be referred to arbitration, with a full knowledge, on the part of Lopez, that no other expedition will ever be fitted out to enforce the decrees.

The other parties benefited were those who sold seven rotten old steamers to the government at fabulous prices. One of them, which recently brought less than $4000 in New Orleans, was sold for $44,000. These hulks were known to be unseaworthy, weak, and utterly unfit for service, when they were purchased. Yet a contract was made for their hire, and a subsequent one of conditional purchase, for which an appropriation of $289,000 was carried through Congress, under the urgent pressure of the Navy Department. And in order that no slip might occur, the negotiation was closed before it was possible to hear of the safe arrival of any of the vessels at their destination. All the reports of the officers attached to these "militia vessels," as they are called, agree in representing them as worthless, and some of them have been condemned as unsafe to return home in. The question may well be asked again, why the Navy Department purchased craft at all which were known to be frail and unsuited to the service? No explanation has yet been deigned, but Mr. Toucey will have an opportunity next winter of giving the reasons before a committee without a whitewashing Democratic majority, such as prevented thorough investigation last session. All the others which were made to lay over from pretended want of time will also be revived and pursued, so that the country may have some idea of the gross corruption and frauds which have been so common under the present Administration, exceeding in extent and infamy anything ever before known in our whole history.

ADMIRABLE LOGIC.—1st. Congress has the *Constitutional power to protect* slave property in the Territories.

2d. It is the *duty* of Congress to protect slave property.

3d. But Congress *ought not to do its duty.*

Or, in a line:

IT IS THE DUTY OF CONGRESS NOT TO DO ITS DUTY!

That's plain, pointed, and perspicuous, and respectfully dedicated to our erring brethren of the Yeoman and Statesman.—*Lou. Courier.*

Why not include among the patrons of this very faithful performance your "erring" leader of the gubernatorial nomination? It presents his position with entire and perfect exactness.

However, the cut perhaps is all the more effective for being indirect. A side-wipe is frequently even more fatal than a plumper. Still, Mr. Magoffin is undoubtedly entitled to whatever consolation the difference between the two is adapted to afford him.

☞The Washington States, not many weeks since, assured the country, with all due solemnity, that there was no Democratic party in existence. It is now engaged in collecting the fragments and trying to solder them together for use at Charleston next year. It will be a mournful procession that follows the dear departed (one hundred millions a year) to that convention, and the Charleston Mercury prepares its fellow-citizens for the sad sight by telling them that "the Democratic party of the North, like a festering corpse, is falling to pieces by the decomposing element of sectionalism." Douglas and Forney will be chief mourners, assisted by Wise and Soule.

☞Ex-Senator Clemens, now editor of the Memphis Enquirer, has declined the appointment, tendered him by the Mayor of that city, of delegate to the Southern Convention. There are very few as able men or as sound politicians in the nation as Jere Clemens. He is eminently qualified for the Presidency of the United States.

☞The Lebanon Democrat, equally celebrated for taste and acumen, says that even those who are opposed to Mr. Magoffin are forced to own that he is "a man of transcendent genius and power."

☞The old Democrats of Pennsylvania are justly indignant that Robert Tyler, "the son of my father," should have been placed as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

☞The Whig General Committee of New York met on Monday evening, when Hiram Ketchum introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Committee it is not expedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the question of the slavery of the African race in this country. That it be respectfully recommended to every citizen to vote and act according to his convictions of right and duty, but those who, with us, believe that sufficient has been said and written for the purpose of explanation and elucidation, will forbear the further discussion of the subject of slavery and turn their attention to other topics of general importance, such as our foreign relations, including the question of the extension of national territory, the building of railroads for national purposes, the improvement of our harbors, and the navigation of our rivers, to facilitate internal commerce. The subjects of the currency and a tariff of duties, and other means for developing our internal resources, our home wealth, and the binding together by ties of interest and fraternal feeling, of the various parts and sections of our widely extended Republic.

☞We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune of last Saturday:

Movements of our Minister to Mexico.—We learn from Vera Cruz that Mr. McLane had, when the last steamer left, about abandoned the idea of going up to the table lands for the present. And this both because of the distracted state of the country and the desire to be near the Government with which he is in official communication. He proposed, therefore, to go on board one of our ships of war at Sacrificios—probably the Savannah—till her relief by the Saratoga.

We also learn that he proposed or had proposed—in what manner we are not informed—to put himself in communication with the leaders of the opposing party, for the purposes of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, and in the name of humanity staying this unnatural war, or at least softening down some of its more formidable features.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 2, 1859.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

You can say to your friends that Pennsylvania will stand by Virginia and Kentucky on the administration question, and will be sure to send delegates to the Charleston Convention who will vote for an anti-administration candidate for the Presidency.

I am an Old Line Jackson Democrat, but shall support the People's ticket, and at the Presidential election shall vote for, I hope, Hon. John J. Crittenden, or some other man of the right stripe.

The name of Douglas is like that of Buchanan—down to rise no more. Yours,

KOLYAT.

THE FORAY UPON CHIHUAHUA AND SONORA.—Our correspondent from Leavenworth City confirms the views which we have heretofore expressed, in regard to a foray upon Chihuahua and Sonora, in the event of the failure of the Pike's Peak gold adventure. That agents have been at work in getting up an expedition, which is to be concentrated in Chihuahua and Sonora, does not admit of doubt; and the condition of the men who have gone out to the gold region, the destitution of many of them even when leaving our frontier, and the probability that hundreds and thousands will be in a state of absolute starvation, and therefore ready for anything, soon after their arrival—all these things warrant the belief that an invasion, peaceable or otherwise, will be made into the Mexican States which we have named.

All that is wanted to give a successful issue to such an expedition, is money—money to pay for the provisions for the use of the men. This has been the main difficulty in the way of an earlier organization, and may yet prevent an efficient expedition from being set in motion. The country will look with much interest to the future movements of the filibusters on the Western Plains.—*St. Louis Republican.*

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The receipts of the treasury for the quarter ending April 1st amounted to nearly $22,500,000, including upwards of $13,000,000 from the custom house, and between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 from the loan of 1858. The expenditures during the same period were nearly $18,000,000, including $3,000,000 for the payment of treasury notes, issued under act of Dec., 1857.

The steamers Fulton and Water Witch have been ordered to Norfolk for repairs. It is understood that their crews are to be retained for further and immediate service.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

OPPOSITION STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle Co.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ALFRED ALLEN, of Breckinridge.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.
AUDITOR,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.
TREASURER,
DAUGHERTY WHITE, of Clay.
REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JOHN B. HERNDON, of Mason.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. F. EVANS, of Barren.
PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
DR. D. R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.
FOR CONGRESS,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Henry.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

The Frankfort Yeoman undertakes to press the authority of Henry Clay into the service of squatter-sovereignty by quoting the following paragraph from a speech which he delivered in 1850:

Prior to the last session of Congress, at the preceding session, and even no longer than twelve months ago, the great effort of the South was to avoid the Wilmot proviso being engrafted on Territorial bills. It was that odious restriction which created the greatest complaint, and occasioned the most excitement and agitation at the South. Well, the committee reported Territorial bills for New Mexico and Utah without the proviso. The South triumphed—triumphed by the liberal, magnanimous, and patriotic aid of Northern members. It is true that, whilst the honor of the South, in that respect, is perfectly preserved, she may never enjoy the privilege of transporting slaves to either California, New Mexico, or Utah. But if she never can, whose fault is it? Not that of Congress, which has cautiously abstained from all prohibition, and has adopted the principle of non-intervention. It has left Utah and New Mexico perfectly free, WHEN THEY COME RESPECTIVELY TO FORM FOR THEMSELVES STATE GOVERNMENTS, to admit or exclude slavery, as they shall deem best for their own happiness, and, whether admitted or excluded by their constitutions, upon their being presented for admission into the Union, they are to be received as members of the confederacy.

Now, we should really like to know what earthly bearing this paragraph has on the power of the Territories (as such) to "admit or exclude slavery." Of course it has none whatever. It is addressed expressly to the period "when they come respectively to form for themselves State governments." On this point there is at present no dispute. All sides are agreed in relation to it. The Republicans themselves concede it. We need not say that it is not the point at issue in the present canvass. Far from it.

The non-intervention asserted by the Compromise of 1850 and commended in this paragraph by Mr. Clay is non-intervention with respect to the Territories "WHEN THEY COME RESPECTIVELY TO FORM FOR THEMSELVES STATE GOVERNMENTS." This is one thing; and a very sound and proper thing. It is the non-intervention of the Crittenden Montgomery Amendment. We approve it cordially; but the non-intervention asserted in this canvass by the Democracy of Kentucky and commended by the Yeoman among other champions of the party is non-intervention with respect to the Territories AS SUCH—that is, with respect to the Territories during their Territorial condition—which is an entirely different thing, and, as we hold, a very false and unwarranted one. Whether we are right or wrong in our opinion of it, its total difference from the non-intervention commended by Mr. Clay is too manifest for question. One is simply State sovereignty, the other is Squatter-sovereignty. The attempt of the Yeoman to confound the two reflects severely on its candor or its discernment, if not on both. The blunder, if it is a blunder, must strike the attention of the most obtuse; the perversion, if it is one, can hardly fail to excite the disgust of the most knavish. As in the case of some other things we see occasionally in the columns of the Yeoman, we do not pretend to say which it is.

The Louisville Courier in its issue of yesterday denounces non-intervention and non-interventionists in these unmistakable terms:

The Democracy of Kentucky believes in the power and duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, and they are not willing to be stultified into the advocacy of a non-exercise of this power and duty, simply to secure the election of a Northern Black Republican, disguised as a Democrat, to the Presidency in 1860. It is the duty of the Democracy of the State at once to rebuke this Black Republican movement in Kentucky, and to crush out the hopes of those who have dared to inaugurate it in the press or upon the stump.

This last is especially flat-footed. We endorse it. It "is the duty of the Democracy of the State at once to rebuke this Black Republican movement in Kentucky, and to crush out the hopes of those who have dared to inaugurate it in the press or upon the stump." We invoke "the Democracy of the State" to discharge its "duty." We call on it to "rebuke this Black Republican movement in Kentucky." We demand that it shall at least lend its powerful aid to "crush out the hopes of those who have dared to inaugurate the heresy "in the press or upon the stump."

First and highest among these audacious inaugurators is its own candidate for the office of Governor. Let it "rebuke" him and "crush out" his "hopes" at the polls next August. Let it at all events avoid the sore disgrace and eventual humiliation of putting forth its utmost exertions to elect him or anybody else who agrees with him.

We appeal to every honest Democrat in Kentucky who thinks and feels as the Louisville Courier speaks to withhold his support from Mr. Magoffin and every other Democratic candidate who takes the unconstitutional and unstatesmanlike ground of non-intervention as at present construed. Less a Democrat of this stamp certainly cannot do and stand clear at the bar of his own conscience. We believe, indeed, that his duty not only to his country but to himself requires him to go further, and give his active support to the candidate whose position on this vital question he can heartily approve as both constitutional and statesmanlike.

Anti-squatter sovereignty Democrats of Kentucky! we ask you with all respect to ponder thoughtfully the words of the Louisville Courier. The Courier's words speak louder than its actions.

We have no desire to interfere in the Democratic quarrel that is raging so fiercely in the midst of us and all [illegible] ... Having performed it with reference [illegible] our power, we [illegible] regard to us. [illegible] simply spectators—curious, indeed, but remarkably impartial.—*Lou. Journal.*

Now, isn't that cool? The editor, who, above all others, has had most to do with agitating the question of Congressional intervention, and who is emphatically the *leader* of the intervention forces in Kentucky, says "*he hopes the battle will rage on without regard to him.*" What does he mean? Is he about to desert his followers; or is he getting alarmed at the threatening cloud which he begins to see in the distance menacing the "*peace of the Union,*" to use Mr. Bell's expression in 1856 with regard to slavery agitation in Congress? We catch the idea now. Like a cautious general, he does not intend to place himself in the hottest of the fight. He "*hopes the battle will rage on,*" but then that it will do so "*without regard to him.*" Wonderful discretion! * * * * The Journal cannot escape the responsibility of the position he stands in. He is by far the ablest advocate of intervention, if not its author, and we intend to pay our respects to the commander rather than the corporals. The Journal, after kicking up all the dust, cannot escape by announcing itself "*simply a spectator,* curious, indeed, but remarkably impartial."—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

We have quoted this simply to show how very easy it is for even a tolerably sharp Democratic editor to make a ludicrous exhibition of himself where the Louisville Journal is in question. If the editor of the Yeoman will just glance again at the paragraph which set free all this jubilant comment and a good deal more of the same sort, he will see that the subject of our remarks was the pending "Democratic quarrel" in relation to non-intervention and by no manner of means the great quarrel between the Opposition and the Democracy on the same point. We can assure our contemporary at Frankfort that in this latter battle we are not and shall never be a "spectator" but always an active and strenuous combatant. In this battle he will find us hereafter (as he has found us heretofore) in the thick of the fight.

By the way, whilst we have our contemporary in hand he will pardon us if we remind him that the article of ours from which he took the paragraph on which he comments with such ridiculous irrelevancy convicted him out of his own mouth of a most gross and palpable inconsistency. Did he observe it?

We are told by certain would-be Southern leaders, with very decided Northern proclivities, that if the South persists in demanding of Congress protection to her slaves in the Territories, not a single Congressman from the North will vote for it, and that on the contrary the North, under the power we admit, will exclude slavery from the Territories. We do not think these Southern prophets of evil are to be relied upon, and even if we had faith in their predictions it would not change our course. We believe that Congress has the power to grant the protection we ask for slavery, and that it is the duty of Congress to afford this protection. And thus being satisfied of both the power and the duty, we shall not stultify ourselves by saying this power ought not to be exercised, nor this duty obeyed, simply upon the cowardly plea of a policy that fears to demand protection of Congress for fear of getting destruction instead of protection. If the thing we ask is right we should demand it as men, and take the consequences like men.—*Courier.*

This is plain talk enough, and it is the right sort of talk, yet the paper that talks it supports Mr. Magoffin, who publicly and unequivocally proclaims that he would in no case have Congress extend protection to slavery in the Territories. In proof of the fact that Mr. Magoffin does proclaim this, we can appeal to every honest and intelligent gentleman that has heard him speak in the present canvass. He proclaims it in language which it would seem utterly impossible for any man of common sense to misconceive.

Last Saturday evening, in St. Louis, a Mexican fell upon his knees upon the pavement in front of a revolving wax figure, and proceeded with his devotions, [illegible] of the interruption of passers by. He had evidently mistaken the figure for some saint or for the Virgin.—*Exchange.*

Alas! he is not the first poor fellow that has fooled himself kneeling before a virgin when he wasn't.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of the 4th inst. states that the Hon. Lynn Boyd, who has been in that city for some time, confined to his bed by a painful disease, is fast recovering, and, it is confidently expected, will be able to reach home by the early part of June, and take an active part in the canvass.

The Washington States is trying to exculpate John Letcher from the declaration that he would have voted against the fugitive slave law, and says in the Congressional debate he was not questioned with reference to the fugitive slave law, but as to whether he would have voted for the celebrated "Dunn amendment," which provided for a repeal of so much of the Kansas act as repealed the Missouri compromise, and in connection therewith extended the provisions of the fugitive slave act over Kansas and Nebraska. This is not a matter of very great moment, for the entire record of Mr. Letcher is full of more glaring inconsistencies; but he did distinctly declare that he would not have voted for the fugitive slave law had he been in his seat. The language of Mr. Letcher, as previously reported in the States, was as follows:

Mr. Giddings. I wish to ask the gentleman a question. Did he vote against the fugitive slave law?
Mr. Letcher. I was not here. I happened to be on that day addressing my constituents, and warning them of the revolutionary conduct being pursued by those moderate and temperate gentlemen on your side of the House, and who constitute your party.
Mr. Giddings. I would like to know whether the gentleman would not have voted for it if he had been here?
Mr. Letcher. I would not; but not because I considered the fugitive slave law either inexpedient or unconstitutional. It is sufficient for me to know that it is now the law of the land in full force and effect.

The Louisville Democrat alludes to the President as "one James Buchanan." What in the world would become of the country if we had the James Buchanan?—*Memphis Bulletin.*

The other one might edit the Memphis Bulletin. By so doing, his existence would be unknown.—*Democrat.*

The Democrat must have a very mean opinion of Mr. Buchanan to think that he or a man like him wouldn't have the ability, as an editor, to make his existence known. Our own opinion is that it would be well for the President and for the country if his existence were unknown.

Since the Sepoy revolt in India attracted the world's attention, there has been no insurrection so wide spread as that now exhibited in the Democratic ranks. Illinois, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky are all in arms against a party which Senator Slade says is now fallen into the hands "of a turbulent, factious, and despotic coalition of those whose only object is to glut themselves with power and wealth, and who would make party discipline and organization subservient to their nefarious designs," and such as no good citizen should longer tolerate.

We think it would be a vast improvement if persons indicted in the North for aiding the escape of fugitive slaves or forcibly resisting the fugitive slave law should be tried by Southern juries, and persons indicted in the South for engaging in the slave-trade by Northern ones.

The editor of the Enquirer talks bravely of the Democratic principle of "non-intervention," and roars out of the party all who oppose it. He talks like a man who has pulled off his coat and would like to have a chip knocked from his shoulders.

We guess that no particular harm would be done if the whole block were knocked off.

A Locofoco editor over the river says that a certain neighbor of his is "in bad odor." We have no doubt that all his immediate neighbors are in a very bad odor indeed.

The brethren of the Democratic faith dwell in delightful unity at Washington. The States has no let up in its expressions of contempt for the new organ, the trick of its pretended sale, and the dodge of changing its name. It says:

The organ is amenable to a penal prosecution; for if not within the letter it is certainly obnoxious to the spirit of the statute against [illegible] with a little paint and a new engine, some rickety craft is imposed upon the public as A No. 1, to the imminent hazard of the credulous voyager's life and limbs. In this manner the George Law, a Garrett built, [illegible] and carried the gallant Herndon to the bottom of the ocean.

No Democrat can deny the power and the duty of Congress to protect slavery against lawless legislation in the Territories, and live in Kentucky. The Democrat who dares to deny this power and duty on the part of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories of the United States may call those who oppose him fire eaters, if he chooses thus to designate them by way of reproach, but these fire-eaters will make the political atmosphere he breathes hot enough to consume him and his Black Republican heresy everywhere in the South.—*Louisville Courier, April 29th.*

Now we put this question to our contemporary of the Courier: While Magoffin admits the power and duty of Congress to protect the rights of the slaveholder in the Territories, has he not distinctly declared that he is opposed to the exercise of that *power* and the discharge of that *duty*? Most assuredly that is his position. Now is there any *practical* difference between Magoffin's position and that which the Courier denounces as the "Black Republican heresy," which denies both the power and duty of Congress to intervene for protection of slavery? Will not the advocates of Magoffin's views, and the advocates of that "Black Republican heresy," effect the same result precisely, viz: Non-intervention by Congress under any and all circumstances (either in case of unfriendly legislation or non-action on the part of the Territorial Legislature) for the protection of slaveholders in the common Territories.—*Commonwealth.*

If the Courier has replied to the direct questions of the Commonwealth, its reply, somehow or other, has entirely escaped our notice.

Rev. D. P. Livermore, editor of the Chicago New Covenant, says of Brown's Bronchial Troches: "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches," and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. Through our influence, others have tried them, and always with the most beneficial results, and so from our own personal experience and observation we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints. No family should be without them, and every public speaker will find them absolutely invaluable. The two distinguished divines of our country, Henry Ward Beecher and E. H. Chapin, bear testimony to their excellency, as our readers can see by getting a box of the Lozenges.

COLLEGE HOUSE, PRINCETON, KY., April 28, 1859.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN—I have just reached home from the Crittenden Court, which I visited on yesterday, to hear the discussion between Messrs. Bennett and Turner, two Democratic aspirants for the public crib of the American nation, but with the additional view of examining some of the late mysterious improvements of modern Democracy. I, however, heard in the discussion no separating issue between them except their different views on the subject of rotation of office. Both profess to be Buchanan Democrats. Both prefer to stand on the Cincinnati platform. Both approve the Administration policy of Mr. Buchanan, and neither, so far as I have heard, approves of the manly principle of Stephen A. Douglas in his stern opposition to the Lecompton fraud. They both knew I was occupying the capacity of a travelling John the Baptist in search of Democratic truth, and that I would certainly inquire where it was to be found in all the Democratic creed. They well knew I desired information on all the promised improvements that are now offered the American people [illegible] to continue in power that strange and [illegible] party.

I wanted to hear them the plans by which our country was to be improved and her character advanced in civil, political, and social life. I wanted to learn how our commercial interest was to be advanced, our national character increased, and confidence be secured among all the leading powers of the earth. All these facts I desired to know, because, in reviewing the past and looking to the future, I could see nothing but one continued scene of reckless extravagance and proscriptive policy—the public lands and public money squandered and salaries increased, partisans rewarded, agents appointed, corruptions and frauds committed, the public treasury emptied, the government bankrupt—all of which had been accomplished under the sight of modern Democracy. I could call to mind no pledge that had not been violated, no promise that had been strictly redeemed, nor no substantial reason why this policy should be procrastinated.

What a strange and mysterious sight near the middle of the 19th century in the memorable Lion Bo[illegible]d district to see two leading lights of modern Democracy standing on the broken fragments of the Cincinnati platform for four long hours, showing their own pre-eminent qualifications for high political trust. Now it seemed to me on yesterday I should like to have given Democracy a terrible rake, but sought in vain a favorable opportunity. It looked to me rather unkind that a plain and tried old-fashioned Whig farmer should have been denied the privilege of debate, especially in this memorable district, whose parties stood in the [illegible] years to one Democrat only. I had not the most distant idea of shaking them off their platform while the cars were moving, but they should have received friendly warning in due time to have made their escape. [illegible] will occur, I hope, at no distant day, when all may learn and read for themselves where we are tending. The August election is rapidly approaching, when all the freemen of Kentucky will be called on to exercise one of the highest and most sacred rights enjoyed by man or secured by republican government. The highest office in the gift of Kentucky voters will then be at our disposition. We have often in other days hoisted our country's proud flag and waved it over the [illegible]. Now allow me to appeal to my old Whig companions of early youth who still [illegible] Where do your principles, your policy, and your [illegible] call you in this political era. There is no charge of secrecy nor forbidding [illegible] in this particular cause. Will you cling to the [illegible] of Democracy contrary to your principles and policy through all the history of the past? Will you hug the chains and lick the dust from the feet of a party who has accused you in past political strife of every [illegible] and infamy under heaven? Will you reward the party who pursued your life-long leader with a deadly stab until he was crushed [illegible]?

There is now a glorious work before you—the recollections of the past and the hopes of the future, the honor of the living and the memories of the dead, call loudly on you for action. What higher incentive could a patriot or Kentucky freeman have in view than the redemption of his country? The glorious example of our revolutionary fathers should inspire us to make one bold and united effort in the cause of our country. The same sacred principles planted deeply in the American heart that led our fathers over the suffering scenes of Bunker Hill and the bloody waves of Saratoga should nerve our arms to make one bold and manly effort to rescue our country from the withering age of modern Democracy. If we deserve the name of American patriots—if we are worthy of the rich inheritance purchased for us by our ancestors at the price of much toil, blood, and treasure, we will gird on our armor and firmly resolve never to [illegible] until we achieve a victory and until we place all the departments of power in other hands, both in the State and nation. Let us [illegible] our administrations so as shall accord with the teachings of the immortal Clay, the peerless Webster, the genial Harrison, the sagacious Taylor, and the patriotic Fillmore. It will then be safe and secure.

Then may the rolling billows of party spirit beat against the constitution of our country; then may the thunderbolts of designing demagogues be hurled against it. The Abolitionists of the North may rave with all their furious madness. The [illegible] of the South may utter the discordant notes of disunion and nullification. But it will stand as firm, as immovable, and as unshaken as a mountain of rock in the midst of the ocean, while supported by men whose political policy was learned from the immortal sage of Ashland, and whose predominant passion is a love of union and liberty.

In conclusion, once more I repeat to my old Whig companions of early days, to arms, under your country's flag! Enlist under the proud banner of Joshua F. Bell, and if you fall in the contest, fall in the highest and most sacred interest of your country's cause, and if you fall under your country's flag, you will be proudly buried under its ample folds, and will have sealed your devotion to the cause with the lasting seals of patriotic immortality.

Yours, with the highest respect,

WM. MORROW.

P. S. I shall address the public at Paducah at [illegible] o'clock at night on the 18th of May; at Blandville, same hour at night on 19th; at Cadiz, same hour at night on 26th of May; at all of which places I should be happy to meet both Turner and Burnett, and promise each of them fair and equal time with myself, and hope we shall have a pleasant time in reasoning together on the beauties of modern Democracy. I name these places simply because, at your own homes and on your own soil, it will be no inconvenience to attend, and if I could lick two Democrats at once, I reckon you would think I was some pumpkins. I shall be there if health permits, and shall expect you accordingly.

Yours, respectfully, W. M.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The Associated Press think it is due to the public to state that the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company have, regardless of the wishes of a large majority of the leading presses of the country and of the owners of telegraph lines west of Nova Scotia, put an end to the foreign news arrangements which have existed during the past ten years, and it is understood that the managers of the Nova Scotia line have secret and exclusive arrangements with a private party, who, there is reason to believe, may attempt to use the European news for purposes of speculation. For the present, therefore, the public should stand upon their guard. As soon as the steamer Niagara's news comes to hand, it will be made public upon the bulletin boards, and until then the commercial public must be at the mercy of the Nova Scotia speculators.

TORONTO, C. W., May 4.

The Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The Governor General's speech was a mere repetition of the important business of the session; with the statement that the income of the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of trade and the increase of resources.

It also says that a visit from the Queen or a member of the royal family would be nowhere else in her broad dominions hailed with more genuine loyalty than in Canada.

[illegible], May 4.

Stock of cotton, September 1, 1858, [illegible]; total shipments to May, 520,000 bales—total receipts 824,000—stock on hand 6,211 bales.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1859.

The President, Dr. Miller, called the Association to order at 9 o'clock.

Dr. D. Meredith Reese, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, called attention to the fact that the committee could not act definitely until the place for next year's meeting should be designated. He stated also that the Medical State Society of Connecticut had requested that an amendment to the constitution proposed two years since should be taken from the table, relative to the time of meeting.

It was moved by Dr. Blatchford and seconded by Dr. Sayre, that the amendment to the third article of the constitution be taken up, which proposes to add after the words "first Tuesday of May" the words "or first Tuesday of June," and after the words "shall be determined" add the words "with the time of meeting."

The amendment was adopted by a constitutional vote.

Dr. D. M. Reese also stated that the Connecticut State Society had extended a pressing invitation to the Association to hold its next meeting at New Haven, which invitation was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

Dr. Reese also called attention to the necessity of some radical change in the mode of appointing committees to prepare treatises on scientific subjects to be reported at the annual meetings. It had been seen, that, on yesterday, a large majority of the committees made no reports and did not even see proper to send in any communication explanatory of delay. The difficulty heretofore has originated in the mode of selection adopted by the nominating committee. It has been customary for gentlemen to hand in their names and the proposed subjects on slips of paper, and the committee, without further investigation, have so published in the annual reports. Thus it has happened that appointments have been most injudiciously made, and gentlemen to whom a special duty has been assigned have been found to know less of that than any other subject. He therefore hoped that no committee of last year would be reappointed or continued from which no report had been had and no communication received.

On motion, the nominating committee was unanimously instructed to act upon the suggestions of the chairman, who also stated that there should be some definite expression of disapprobation as to the course of those gentlemen who had volunteered essays and had their names reported in the newspapers and spread over the land and then paid no further attention to the matter.

Dr. Flint, from the Committee on Prize Essays, begged leave to report that they received four dissertations in time for a careful and thorough examination, and two others, quite voluminous, only two days before the meeting of the Association. The latter we have felt constrained to exclude altogether from the competition of the present year, on account of the absolute impossibility of reading them with a critical purpose and effect. The others have been carefully examined by all the surviving members of the committee—one estimable associate, Dr. Evans, having been called from all his earthly labors before the active duties of the committee began.

More than one of the four essays we examined exhibited much labor, and a commendable scholarship in their preparation—are voluminous, and in some respects very meritorious papers; but, in the unanimous judgment of the committee, neither of them possesses the degree and species of merit which should entitle its author to the association prize.

The committee beg leave furthermore to report that, in their opinion and, as the suggestion of their own recent experience, the association should determine in more precise and formal manner than has yet been done the terms and conditions of competition and of success in the contest for prizes, for the government alike of contestants and the committee of adjudication, and that a committee be now appointed to consider and report upon that subject.

Dr. J. B. Lindsly, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of dividing the Association into sections, for the better performance of its work in considering the various branches of medicine and surgery, recommend the adoption of such a plan as being indispensably necessary to making this body a working scientific association. They do not deem it necessary to enter into any argument in favor of this plan, it being the one already universally adopted by similar bodies. They would simply recommend, for the present, a division into the following sections, as being most suitable to facilitate the transaction of business, viz:

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Chemistry and Materia Medica.
3. Practical Medicine and Obstetrics.
4. Surgery.

The committee do not propose that this subdivision of labor shall in any manner interfere with the regular business of the Association as now conducted; but only that after having assembled each day in general session, each section shall meet separately for the purpose of hearing and discussing papers on such subjects as properly belong to them; and they therefore recommend that the Committee of Arrangements for the ensuing year be requested to provide suitable accommodations for the services of these sections, and that each of said sections shall be authorized to make such arrangements as may be required for the proper transaction of its business.

This report was considered and adopted after a very able speech in its support by Dr. Davis.

Dr. J. W. Singleton, of Ky., moved the suspension of the rules for the introduction of the following:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. A. Evans, of Kentucky, the Association has lost one of its most useful and efficient members, and society a friend and benefactor.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. W. L. Sutton, under the resolution appointing a Committee on registration of births, marriages, &c., proposed a plan of general action, an abstract of which he read on motion of Dr. Gibbs, of S. C., and on motion of Dr. L. P. Yandell the subject was referred to a committee to report during the present session.

Drs. Sutton, Lindsly, W. R. Gibbs, Bryan, Pitcher, and Crosby were appointed such committee.

Dr. Blatchford stated that he had received from Dr. Willard, Secretary of the New York State Medical Society, 50 volumes of their Transactions for 1859 for distribution to the medical press, the medical colleges, and all medical societies of the South, and sent with a request for an interchange of civilities. Gentlemen present can be supplied by application to Dr. Beemis, and if the number sent be not sufficient for the supply, they will be cheerfully forwarded to any gentleman by application to the Secretary, Dr. S. D. Willard, Albany, N. Y., the postage being included in the application, which is twenty-two cents.

A voluminous report from Dr. Thomas Logan, of California, on Medical Topography and Epidemics, was received and referred to the Committee on Publications.

The chairman of the Committee on Voluntary Essays stated that he had received a paper on a case of extra-uterine fœtation from Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Transylvania, Mass., and another on a case of accidental poisoning by strychnine from Dr. Douglas Bly, of Rochester, N. Y. He also presented a very voluminous paper entitled, "Observations on some of the changes of the Solids and Fluids in Malarial Fever, by Joseph Jones, Prof. of Medical Chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta." By request, Prof. Jones gave a verbal abstract of his paper and an exposition of his theory, and on motion of D. W. Yandell the communication was referred to the Committee on Publications.

Dr. D. W. Yandell announced that the following railroad companies had agreed to pass delegates to this convention over their roads at half price: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago; Pennsylvania Central; Jeffersonville; New Albany and Salem; Louisville and Nashville, and Cleveland and Pittsburg.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to these companies for their liberality.

Dr. J. B. Flint offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Our brethren of Great Britain are engaged in erecting a monument to the memory of John Hunter, whose valuable services in behalf of Physiology and surgery are recognized and honored, as well on this side of the Atlantic as in Europe; and whereas, this association, as the representative of American Medicine, would [illegible] to participate in so grateful a testimonial of gratitude and respect; therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider in what manner this participation can be effected, [illegible] with our own means and opportunities of action, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting.

The resolution was adopted, and Drs. Flint, Bowditch, and Shattuck appointed as the committee.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly offered the following:

Whereas, Parliamentary rules of order are numerous, complicated, sometimes obscure, and often inapplicable to such a body as the American Medical Association, and whereas, from the nature of the pursuits of medical men, they cannot be familiar with these rules. Therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of three members be appointed to prepare a system of rules for the government of this association, as few in number, as concise and as perspicuous as possible, to be reported at the next annual meeting.

This resolution was adopted, and Drs. Lindsly, Comegys, and Blatchford appointed as the committee.

The paper of Dr. Bly, on Accidental Poisoning by Strychnine, was read by its author, and as individual cases are not reported in the journals of the Association, thanks were returned for the communication, with a request that it be published in some medical journal.

An invitation from Grand Master Morris, of the Masons, was received, urging medical brethren to attend the Masonic Convention now in session in this city.

The nominating committee made the following report:

The next annual meeting to take place at New Haven, on the first Tuesday of June, 1860. Dr. Eli Ives is elected junior secretary.

Committee of Arrangements—Drs. Chas. Hooker, Stephen G. Hubbard, and Benjamin Sullivan, Jr., with power to add to their numbers.

Committee on Prize Essays—Drs. Worthington Hooker, Conn; G. C. Shattuck, Mass; Usher Parsons, R. I.; P. A. Jewett, Conn; and John Knight, Conn.

Committee on Publication—Drs. F. G. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa; Wister, do; Bemiss, Louisville, Ky; Ives, New Haven, Conn; Hollingsworth and Hartshorne, Philadelphia, Pa; and Askew, Wilmington, Del.

Committee on Medical Literature—Drs. Henry Campbell, Ga.; D. F. Wright, Tenn; O. Wendell Holmes, Mass.; S. G. Armor, Ohio; and W. H. Byford, Ill.

Committee on Medical Education—Drs. D. M. Reese, N. Y.; W. R. Bowling, Tenn; Chas. Fishback, Ind.; John Bell, Penn; Z. Pitcher, Mich.

The following Special Committees were appointed:

On Morbus Coxarius, and Surgical Pathology of Articular Inflammation—Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York.

On the Surgical Treatment of Strictures of the Urethra—Dr. James Bryan, of Philadelphia.

On Drainage and Sewerage of Large Cities, their Influence on Public Health—Drs. A. J. Semmes, D. C., chairman, Cornelius Boyle, and G. M. Dove.

On the Periodicity of Diseases Prevailing in the Mississippi Valley—Dr. J. W. Singleton, of Smithland, Ky.

On Puerperal Tetanus, its Statistics, Pathology, and Treatment—Dr. D. L. McGugin, of Keokuk, Iowa.

On Hospital Epidemics—Dr. R. K. Smith, of Philadelphia.

On Puerperal Fever—Dr. J. N. Green, of Stellsville, Ind.

On Anæmia and Chlorosis—Dr. H. P. Ayres, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

On Veratrum Viride—Dr. James B. McCraw, of Richmond, Va.

On Alcohol, Its Therapeutical Effects—Dr. J. R. W. Dunbar of Baltimore, Md.

On Meteorology—Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, Atlanta, Ga.

On Milk Sickness—Dr. Rob't Thompson, Columbus, Ohio.

On Manifestations of Disease of Nerve Centres—Dr. C. B. Chapman, Wisconsin.

On the Medical Topography of Iowa—Dr. T. O. Edwards, Iowa.

On Microscopic Observations on Cancer Cells—Dr. Geo. D. Norris, New Market, Ala.

On the Philosophy of Practical Medicine—Dr. Jas. Graham, Cincinnati, Ohio.

On Some of the Peculiarities of the North Pacific and their Relations to Climate—Dr. Wm. H. Doughty, Ga.

The following special committees were continued or altered:

On Microscope—John C. Dalton, jr., N. Y.; David Hutchinson, Ind; A. B. Stout, Cal; Calvin Ellis, Mass; Christopher Johnson, Md.

On Diseases and Mortality of Boarding Schools—Dr. C. Metcalfe, Ky., and Dixi Crosby, N. H.

On the Various Surgical Operations for the Relief of Defective Vision—Dr. M. A. Pallen, Mo.; T. J. Cooley, Ind; and W. Hunt, Penn.

On the Blood Corpuscle—Dr. A. Sager, Michigan.

On American Medical Necrology—Dr. C. C. Cox, Maryland.

On the Hygienic Relations of Air, Food, and Water, the natural and artificial causes of their impurity, and the best methods by which they can be made most efficiently to contribute to the public health—Dr. C. C. Cox, Maryland.

On the Effect of Virus of Rattlesnake, &c., when introduced into the system of Mammalia—Dr. A. S. Payne, Virginia.

On the Climate of the Pacific Coast and its Modifying Influences upon Inflammatory Action and diseases generally—Dr. O. Harvey, California.

On the Constitutional Origin of Local Diseases and the Local Origin of Constitutional Diseases—Drs. W. H. McKee, North Carolina, and C. F. Heywood, New York.

On motion of Dr. Brodie, Dr. A. J. Semmes was requested to serve as Secretary pro tem. during the remainder of the session.

The Association took up the special order, being the report on Medical Ethics to which had been referred the action of the Dubuque Medical Society, which, after debate, was laid over until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Dr. H. F. Campbell, a section of meteorology, medical topography, and epidemic diseases, and of medical jurisprudence and hygiene were added to those already adopted by this association.

Amendments to the constitution of the association were then taken up, and a provision was acted upon that no individual who shall be under sentence of expulsion or suspension from any State or local medical society, of which he may have been a member, shall be received as a delegate to this body or be allowed any of the privileges of a member until he shall have been relieved from such sentence by such State or local society. This amendment to the constitution was adopted.

The next amendment, lying over from last year, was the proposition of Dr. Kyle, of Ohio:

That the constitution of the association be so amended as to prohibit the admission as a delegate or the recognition as a member of any person who is not a graduate of some respectable medical college.

This amendment was rejected, but, on the question of reconsideration, a long and animated debate ensued, which called forth all the oratorical abilities and much of the personal feelings of the delegates. Without arriving at a vote, the association adjourned for dinner.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the Association as members by invitation:

Indiana.	S. B. Fields,
B. C. Rowan,	W. S. Cain,
N. D. Field,	J. A. Hodge,
John S. Rowr,	S. B. Merrifield,
R. Curran,	Joshua Gore,
D. Wiley,	H. M. Berkeley,
J. A. Winnie,	*Missouri.*
A. N. Talbot,	J. M. Allen,
J. W. Davis,	*Alabama.*
Ohio.	Dr. Boyleman,
W. C. Hall,	Dr. Turner,
N. B. Davis,	*New Hampshire.*
Tennessee.	David Kay,
J. M. Brannock,	*United States Army.*
Kentucky.	Charles S. Tripler,
W. N. Garther,	

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Association, the discussion was renewed on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the constitution was negatived, prohibiting the admission as a delegate or the recognition as a member of any person who is not a graduate of some respectable Medical College.

Dr. Kincaid moved a further amendment to insert the word "hereafter" after "prohibiting."

Dr. Askew of Del., one of the Vice Presidents in the chair, ruled the amendment out of order at the present stage, or until the Association decide upon the question of reconsideration.

After a long discussion, Dr. Davis of Ind. moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried, 97 yeas, nays not counted, so the amendment stands registered.

The next proposed amendment to the constitution was that suggested by the New Jersey Medical Society, asking for such changes as would establish a Board of Censors in every judicial district of the Supreme Court, who should examine and grant diplomas to all proper members of the association.

This was temporarily laid on the table for Dr. Crosby, to offer a report of the Medical Teachers' Convention which met on Monday last. He strongly recommended a committee from this body to confer with the Teachers' Committee, and felt great confidence that something beneficial to medical education would be the effect of such conference.

Dr. Comegys moved the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the Committee of Medical Teachers and report at the next annual meeting, provided that no medical teacher be selected on the part of this association.

This again gave rise to an excited debate, clearly showing that there was a great deal of bad feeling between the Professors and the laymen of the profession. Prof. McDowell, of Missouri, was extremely happy in some of his hits and kept his auditors in a roar of laughter. He acknowledged that Philadelphia and New York had the advantage of location; the railroads took students there as they did the horses and cattle of the West, and sometimes its asses.

Prof. Crosby, of Dartmouth College, contended that the elevation of the standard of medical education depended more upon practitioners than the colleges; if bad materials were sent up from physicians' offices for Professors to model into physicians, it could not be expected that good results would follow. He wanted a committee of conference, not based on any sectional feelings, and he believed the whole matter could be arranged satisfactorily.

Dr. D. W. Yandell wished to reply to one remark of Prof. Crosby, as to the bad materials sent by private teachers to the colleges. He had himself rejected students who were too big fools to be made physicians, and these same persons, in a few months, had gone to some of the colleges and come back with their diplomas in their pockets. After a very eloquent, appropriate, and conciliatory speech from Dr. Davis, the resolution of Dr. Comegys was unanimously adopted.

The resolutions from the New Jersey Medical Society were then taken from the table and referred to the Committee of Conference.

Dr. Davis offered a resolution instructing the same committee to confer with the State Medical Societies for the purpose of procuring more decisive and uniform action throughout the profession in carrying into effect the standard of preliminary education adopted by this Association at its organization in 1847. This was carried.

Dr. Gibbes, from the committee to examine into a plan of uniform registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, offered the following report:

They have given the same a careful consideration, and they unanimously recommend that the Report be adopted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

They also recommend that the same committee be continued, with instructions to add to the Report in time for publication in the ensuing volume of Transactions a form of registration law which may be likely to answer the requirements of the several States.

Dr. Sayre, of N. Y., offered the following:

Whereas, The medical profession at large have an interest in the character and qualifications of those who are to be admitted as their associates in the profession; therefore,

Resolved, That each State Medical Society be requested to appoint annually two delegates for each college in that State, whose duty it shall be to attend the examination of all candidates for graduation; and that the colleges be requested to permit such delegates to participate in the examination and vote on the qualifications of all such candidates.

This was referred to the Committee of Conference.

The paper of Dr. Jones, presented at the morning session, was taken from the Committee on Publication and referred to the Committee on Prize Essays.

Dr. Eve moved to record the name of Dr. Benj W. Dudley as a permanent member, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, the delegates all rising to their feet in token of respect.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The following members of the Association registered their names during the day:

Indiana.	*Ohio.*
John M. Kitchen,	Geo. Mendenhall,
S. Davis,	S. G. Armor,
Wm. W. New,	R. R. Stevens,
J. H. Woodburn,	T. G. Leckidler,
S. M. Linton,	W. H. Schenck,
C. Brown,	J. P. Judkins,
A. G. Boynton,	D. R. Cotton,
T. M. Mothershead,	W. F. Kincaid,
T. Bullard,	Jno. Davis,
W. W. Hitt,	W. C. Hall,
J. J. Mullen,	W. R. Davis,
Jno. M. Hinkle,	P. H. Kelly,
J. D. Maxwell,	Usher P. Leighton,
Jno. M. Kelly,	*United States Army.*
A. A. Whittle,	Charles S. Tripler,
L. D. Rowan,	*Kentucky.*
L. Ritter,	E. O. Brown,
R. Curran,	S. B. Richardson,
J. W. Davis,	A. H. Slavely,
W. T. S. Cornett,	C. A. Montgomery,
A. V. Talbot,	J. A. Hodge,
Missouri.	W. W. Cleaver,
J. M. Allen,	Hugh Berkley,
I. S. Fraser,	S. B. Field,
Iowa.	W. N. Garther,
Wm. Watson,	Ed. Richardson,
New York.	*Illinois.*
Daniel O. Toomey,	F. B. Haller,
John L. Zabriskie,	H. Same,
M. M. Marsh,	Thos. Wilkins,
Alabama.	T. D. Fitch,
J. N. Torney,	C. Johnson,
Pennsylvania.	L. O. McCord,
W. W. Townsend,	*Tennessee.*
Caleb Swayne,	J. M. Brannock.

The whole number of delegates in attendance is therefore 301, exclusive of members by invitation.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 11TH.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.

Mr. Bishop and forty men who left Fort Tejon some time since to co-operate with Lieut. Beale were attacked at the crossing of the Colorado on the 20th of March by six or seven hundred Mojave, Pahutes, and Yuma Indians. The engagement lasted three hours. A large number of Indians are reported killed. The attack was made after Bishop had distributed presents and received permission to pass through the country. Bishop retreated some miles back and sent to Col. Hoffman for assistance. Hoffman expected to reach and attack the Mojave's villages about the 15th of April.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Nothing is yet known as to the bids for the Pacific mail service, nor will there be any communication on the subject by the Post Office Department until the decision is made. The Postmaster General, who left for New York yesterday, is expected to return on Friday. All the commissions of the special agents of the Post Office Department issued prior to 14th of March last, and not signed by the President and Postmaster General have been revoked, and their return to the Department requested.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 4.

The State Central Committee of the State Rights Democracy met to-day at the Logan House, John W. Forney chairman. Resolutions were adopted to the following effect.

1st. That it is inexpedient at the present time to nominate a State ticket.

2d. Formally proclaiming an unalterable opposition to the doctrine of Congressional Intervention in relation to slavery in the Territories, as advocated by the Republicans in their platform of 1856; to the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, as advocated by the Administration Democrats; to the protection of slavery in the Territories.

3d. Recommending to the friends of popular sovereignty to vote for no candidates at the coming and future elections, for county, State, or national offices, who refuse to stand clearly upon the doctrine which recognizes the principle that the Territories, like States, shall form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.

4th. Recommending to the Union and State Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, to demand at all times and in all places the adoption of the principle promulgated by the Harrisburg Convention of the 13th of April, 1859, and which were enumerated in the Cincinnati platform of 1856 and in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance.

5th. That a county committee of correspondence be created.

A committee was appointed to issue an address to the people of Pennsylvania.

Speeches were made by all the members of the committee and the utmost unanimity prevailed throughout the meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The Government has not yet taken any definite action on the trouble among the Federal officers in Utah, but will wait for further information from the Territory, especially as to the course of Judge Cradlebaugh. The indications are that Governor Cumming will be sustained by the Administration, his conduct being regarded as wise and conciliatory. Such instructions will shortly be forwarded to Utah as will prevent further difficulties among the Federal authorities. From all that can be ascertained, no trouble is apprehended from the Mormons. Certain witnesses summoned by the United States have appeared before the grand jury of this district and it is said that a true bill has been found against certain Government agents for false vouchers in the purchase of mules for the army.

It is reported that the delay in awarding the California contracts is owing to differences in the Nicaragua Canal Company.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The tea sale to day was spirited and prices were 2c better. The following are the quotations: Hyson 33@72c; Young Hyson 23@65½c; Hyson Skin 26½@28c; Hyson Twankay 25@35½c; Gun Powders 32@52½c; Imperial 27½@71c.

PHILADELPHIA May 4.

The election yesterday resulted in the success of the people's candidates for City Treasurer and Commissioner by about 2 600 majority. The Democrats will be in a minority in both branches of the City Council.

ZANESVILLE, May 4.

Jackson was delivered to his master and taken to Virginia this morning. A large crowd assembled at the depot. No attempt however at rescue was made.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—James F. Root, who, with Mr. John Snyder, has conducted the agency in this city of the Carrollton whisky distillery, left for parts unknown on Tuesday morning, after having embezzled about $600, for which Mr. S. is liable. It appears that Mr. Root made the weekly collections for the whisky sold by Mr. S. Root informed Mr. Snyder that many of their customers had expressed a desire that the collections should be postponed for one week, to which request Mr. S. acceded.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Snyder ascertained that Root had collected $2,500, and on questioning him, he (Root) admitted it and also stated that he had been playing in the lottery, but that he would pay over every cent he had left if Mr. S. would not expose him. He begged so piteously that Mr. Snyder promised to keep the matter quiet, hoping at the same time to recover some of the money.

Mr. Snyder remembered that he had entrusted Root on Saturday evening with a package to be delivered to the clerk of the Telegraph on Sunday morning, and just before she started out on Tuesday he went on board and asked the clerk about the package, when he was informed that nothing of the kind had been left with him. Root saw Snyder go on board the mailboat and has since disappeared.

Mr. Snyder has examined his books, and has found that false entries had been made by Root to nearly the amount of $2,300. This brings the whole amount of the defalcation up to $6000. Mr. S. is a very worthy gentleman and illy able to sustain this loss.

The hospitable entertainment of the delegates to the Convention of the American Medical Association was closed last night by a Ball and Banquet at the Masonic Temple. It was an occasion which will long be remembered by our citizens, and we hope our guests will carry away with them the same feelings of satisfaction that we have experienced in the pleasing task of showing them attention and making their sojourn among us agreeable. It has been the sincere desire of the members of the medical profession and the people of Louisville generally to omit no attention and spare no exertion which courtesy could suggest to make the strangers feel that they were the welcome guests of the city, and their efforts have at least had one good effect, medically speaking, for "the labor we delight in physicks pain." The festival last night was a fitting finale to the round of delightful entertainments which occurred during the week. Our guests had an opportunity of seeing a fair array of the charming daughters of Kentucky, radiant in their loveliness; and we challenge the world to produce a more resplendent bouquet of youth, grace, and exquisite beauty.

THE STANFORD EXCITEMENT.—An obliging correspondent furnishes us the following history of the shooting affair alluded to a few days ago. We hope our correspondent may be "One of the Cooled Down" in his next:

STANFORD, KY., May 4th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In your issue of Tuesday I notice a very brief note to you as follows: "Great excitement in Stanford—shooting." Of course that was "unsatisfactory." I will give you a brief statement: Jasper Rowsey shot a man by the name of Oldham, in Milledgeville, in the upper part of this county, on last Sunday. It is said that he attempted to shoot another man. Of this we know nothing. He was a hundred and fifty yards from Oldham when he fired. Oldham is thought to be mortally wounded. On the evening of the same day, or the next morning, Rowsey shot another man by the name of Jones, at the distance of between four and five hundred yards. The instrument used was either a Sharp's or Mills' rifle. Jones is but little if at all injured, as the ball had spent its force before it reached him. Rowsey has fled, and men are in pursuit of him. Four men—Haley, Willis, and two of Rowsey's brothers—are said to be accomplices. A posse headed by the Sheriff and our worthy County Judge, Thos W. Napier, went in pursuit of these men on Sunday night, and returned with the four accomplices chained in a wagon, on Monday morning.

The reason of that "great excitement" mentioned by your hasty correspondent was, that it being County Court day, the town was filled with people; and they, seeing four men chained prisoners coming into our peaceful village—a sight quite unusual here—they made hasty steps to the prison, to get a glimpse of the captured.

The examining trial comes off to-morrow; till then, no more from

ONE OF THE EXCITED.

A few days ago we made mention of a letter from Madisonville, giving a description of a fearful hail storm which visited that section on the 26th ult. We did not publish the letter because we did not know or did not then remember the writer of it. His statements are fully corroborated by the Hopkinsville Mercury, which states that the storm extended over Christian, Hopkins, and Todd counties, and that its ravages are without parallel in that region. At Bellview and Bainbridge there was a flood of rain with high wind and large hail. A gentleman, whose strict accuracy of statement cannot be doubted, has given the Mercury some particulars:

Three of the stones were 7¼, 8¼, and 10¼ inches. Others, apparently of greater dimensions, were broken to pieces in falling. Upon close examination these stones were found to be porous in texture about the center, and, in some instances, hollow. The weight of one, sometime after the storm, was equal to one pound. The structure of the stones clearly indicated that they had been formed gradually by different accessions, or by the union of several frozen together.

The descending of these extraordinary masses of ice is said to have presented a spectacle truly magnificent—one of terrific splendor. Tin roofs were indented, ninety panes of glass were broken out of the windows of one of the hotels, and a cow killed outright on the street. The cloud was from the northwest. Thunder, lightning, and hail, high wind, accompanied the first shower, which lasted about half an hour. In less than an hour this was followed by another with some wind. Clouds from the southwest. Of the extent and further destructive effects of the storms I have had no means of information.

Of the phenomenal character, it is only necessary to say that the ordinary hail stone varies in size from that of a pea to a partridge egg. During a terrific hail storm near Lyons, in France, it is recorded that hail stones fell as large as a lemon or hen's egg, the circumference of which varied from 5 to 6 inches. In 1847, near the town of McDonough, in Georgia, hail stones fell of extraordinary size, some stated to have measured 10 inches in circumference. There is a case [illegible] of a storm that occurred at C[illegible], in Spain, in 1829, in which masses of ice weighing upward of four pounds fell.

From these facts it may be inferred that the Madisonville hail storm is truly remarkable, and, so far as my information extends, without a parallel in the history of the hail storms of this country. J. W. R.

HOPKINSVILLE, April 29, 1859.

We learn also that a dreadful hail storm and tornado visited the vicinity of Madisonville, in Todd county, on the same evening, unroofing houses, destroying barns, and prostrating a large body of forest trees, and otherwise doing great damage.

A friend at Lafayette wrote us the following letter, not for publication, but the facts are so clearly and well stated that we hope our correspondent will pardon us for publishing it without any alteration:

LAFAYETTE, KY., April 28, 1859.

MR. MERCURY:—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., our vicinity was visited by a most terrific hurricane, from which several of our citizens have suffered great damage, but fortunately without, as far as heard from, any loss of life. Its range seems to have been from west to east and north-east, extending to the width of about one mile. Those who have suffered mostly from its depredations are Col. G. N. Douglas, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Sumper Weaver, M. R. Griffey, and J. G. Hester.

At R. C. Hester's, it blew down every barn, stable, cabin, his smoke-house, and the upper story of his residence, scattering corn, bacon, and small negroes in every direction. One boy was carried a mile by the wind, but sustained no serious injury. From thence it swept to Mrs. Hendricks', where it blew down negro cabins and barns, tearing her carriage and carriage-house to pieces, badly crippling two slaves, and destroying her orchard. It seems to have followed the State line as far as heard from, doing much damage to buildings, timber, and fencing. The amount of timber cannot be estimated. Hail also fell of the size of a hen's egg. Never before have we witnessed such a storm.

J. P. F.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1859.

Day of month.	Morning.	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	35	66	57	53	29.67		s.	Variable.
2	47	58	61	56	29.27	1.11	e.	Cloudy.
3	34	50	46	41	29.29	.42	s. w.	Variable.
4	29	47	37	37	29.21		w. s. w.	Cloudy.
5	31	34	33	33	29.51		s. w.	Variable.
6	24	50	42	39	29.11		w.	Do.
7	43	63	53	52	29.45		w. s. w.	Do.
8	46	51	45	47	29.44		n. e.	Do.
9	31	55	58	48	29.67		n. e.	Cloudy.
10	62	77	73	69	29.31	.10	s. e. w.	Do.
11	63	81	74	72	29.07	.53	s. w.	Variable.
12	50	71	61	61	29.87	.26	e.	Cloudy.
13	64	79	71	71	29.31	.22	s. s. w.	Do.
14	59	56	48	54	29.15	.60	s. w.	Variable.
15	41	65	47	66	29.19		s. s. w.	Do.
16	35	44	40	40	29.30		w.	Cloudy.
17	37	50	41	43	29.41		w. s. w.	Variable.
18	37	59	53	45	29.61		s. s. w.	Do.
19	35	52	59	55	29.31		w. s. w.	Do.
20	51	76	66	64	29.31		s. w.	Do.
21	56	56	53	55	29.33	.75	e. n. e.	Cloudy.
22	43	41	38	42	29.17	1.72	n. n. e.	Do.
23	35	53	47	45	29.38	.12	w.	Clear.
24	31	71	62	55	29.46		s.	Do.
25	53	68	65	61	29.04		s.	Cloudy.
26	61	65	66	64	29.27	.48	s.	Do.
27	54	55	50	51	29.16	.60	n. e.	Do.
28	45	63	54	54	29.45		e. n. e.	Variable.
29	54	60	50	55	29.37	.62	e. n. e.	Cloudy.
30	55	71	63	63	29.37		n. e.	Variable.
				53		7.52		

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

The New York Herald's special correspondent says Col. Johnson, of the army, who went to Mexico as special bearer of dispatches, has arrived here with dispatches from Minister McLane. They confirm the news already received.

Mr. McLane writes encouragingly, and expresses undoubted confidence in the ultimate success of the Juarez government, notwithstanding the efforts of the British and French Ministers to throw obstacles in its way.

Our government does not believe that the British Minister is acting under the advice of England in the course he has seen fit to pursue, and they have the best assurances that England, when she learns (which she has already before this) that the United States has recognized the Juarez government, will advise her Minister to do the same thing. In the meantime, our government will take immediate steps to strengthen the hands of our Minister and rebuke the unwarrantable interference of the English and French Ministers, and also dispatch a number of vessels to the Gulf to protect, as far as possible, the lives and property of American citizens.

Judge Cradlebaugh, U. S. Judge in Utah, whose injudicious course brought him in conflict with Gov. Cumming, has been removed. The vacancy will not be filled for some time.

Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, who was tendered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, has accepted. He is expected here in a few days.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 5.

The line between Sackville and Dorchester has ceased work this morning under circumstances which induce a well grounded suspicion that the wires have been maliciously put out of order for the purpose aiding the speculators, who are understood to be favored by the managers of the Nova Scotia lines to the exclusion of the regular press reports and private dispatches. There is good reason to believe that the Niagara arrived at Halifax last night and that her news will arrive here by telegraph or express for the associated press during this P. M.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Interior Department has matured final arrangements for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations which provide certain tribes of the New York Indians with homes in Kansas. The Indians now in that State and those who have recently emigrated are entitled to the benefits of the treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Judge Vondersmith, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, a fine of $5,000, and make restitution to the Government of $30,000. Vondersmith is 56 years old.

BOSTON, May 4.

J. A. Bartlett, formerly a lawyer of New York, but for three years past the confidential clerk of Commodore Stringham at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has absconded. He is charged with cheating numerous tradesmen by using the Commodore's name.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The steamship Cahawba has arrived with dates from Havana to the 30th ult. Her advices confirm the intelligence received by the Quaker City at New Orleans, of the failure of the filibuster expedition against Cuba. The letters add that the filibusters were wrecked on the Island of St. Domingo, where they remain in a destitute condition and dependent on charity. The guns saved were placed in the public stores at Port au Prince.

Commercial Intelligence, Havana April 30th.—The market for sugars is slightly depressed. The stock in port is 260,000 boxes. Exchange on London 12 @11 premium; bills on New York 1@1½. The British sloop of war Tartar from Vera Cruz had arrived at Havana. The steamer Cahawba brings $160,000 in specie from New Orleans.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Monsieur Belly, it is now stated, has obtained a complete triumph with the Nicaraguan Government, obtaining all that he asked for. They met at San Carlos on the 29th in order to lay the corner stone of the Interoceanic Canal. The two Presidents were present—Martinez and Mora. They were prevented from arriving on the first as originally announced on account of the election. Mora has been re-elected for two years.

Gen. Lamar, the American Minister, at the latest dates was at San Jose, Costa Rica, urging the necessity of the immediate ratification of the treaty. Before he left Nicaragua he donated the whole of his valuable library to them. He no doubt believed they wanted enlightenment. Mr. Van Runnels, who expected to find him at Leon, will have chase for him, in order to deliver the important dispatches he has in charge, ere he assumes his position of United States Consul at San Juan del Sur.

The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have declared the Transit de Nicaragua open and free, and have declared a general amnesty to all their enemies and old offenders.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Governor Wise, occupying twenty eight of its columns, addressed to Wm. F. Samford, Esq. The letter discusses all the political issues of the country, past, present, and to come. Those who read it through will probably have a new idea of what constitutes a "rapid and condensed history," which is the title that the Governor gives to his own letter at the close.

Two extensive forgeries have come to light at Cincinnati, of which the Gazette furnishes the following particulars:

On Saturday a young man named James N. Dubois, a clerk employed in the office of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, presented a check for $7,000 at the counter of the bank and received the money, with which he departed. The check was filled up, "Pay to A. J. Rolf," and was signed by S. S. L'Hommedieu, President, and P. H. Short, Secretary.

The manner in which the check was procured (the signature of the President being genuine), was as follows: Mr. L'Hommedieu was in the habit of signing a few checks in blank in the usual book for the use of the secretary in case he should be wanted on Saturday he left two [illegible] checks, thus signed, and the book was deposited in the usual place. This gave Dubois the genuine signature of the President. As every check was printed across the face, "not good, unless countersigned by the Secretary," it was necessary to forge the signature of Mr. F. H. Short, which was done, though not in a manner to escape detection had it been subjected to scrutiny.

The check was presented on Saturday afternoon and paid, and the forgery was not discovered until Tuesday afternoon, the book not having been used in the meantime, when the pass book was taken to the Lafayette Bank to be balanced. Upon making inquiries, it was ascertained that young Dubois had not been at the office since Saturday; nor at his usual boarding place; and the forgery was at once traced to him. Further investigation developed the fact that he had taken with him a young lady about 18 years of age, the sister of the wife of a very respectable citizen, to whose grief we will not add another pang by giving publicity to her name. The only other partner in the flight of the young forger is said to be handsome and well educated, and, until this affair, had borne an irreproachable character. She had been a resident of the city about six months, having come from New York to reside with her brother-in-law.

Young Dubois is only about 19 years of age, and his conduct, so far as the officers had any knowledge, had been above suspicion. He was a regular attendant at Trinity Chapel, and was the Librarian in the Sunday school.

An individual, occupying a good social position, has been financiering for several months past by forging the name of a mercantile firm, of good standing with the banks, to notes of hand, and having the same discounted. The forgeries, we learn, [illegible] and had taken care of all the notes at maturity. By accident, however, a notice of one of the notes was sent to the firm whose name was forged, and this led to the discovery of the fraud. The operations in the aggregate amounted to about [illegible] confession was made, and the forger alleged that it was his purpose to take care of the paper. Either himself or his friends, in order to prevent exposure, furnished the means necessary to indemnify the holders of the notes, and it was agreed that the whole matter should be suppressed.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1859.

The President called the Association to order at 9 o'clock, and the reading of the minutes of yesterday was dispensed with.

The first business in order was an amendment to the constitution, laid over from last year, and proposed by Dr. T. L. Mason, of New York, to insert in the first line of the second paragraph of Article 2, after the word "shall receive the appointment from," the words "any medical society permanently organized in accordance with the laws regulating the practice of physic and surgery in the State in which they are situated, and consisting of physicians and surgeons regularly authorized to practice their profession." Also, to add to the sixth paragraph of the same article the words "that each permanent member of the first class designated in this plan of organization shall be entitled to a seat in the Association on his presenting to this body a certificate of his good standing, signed by the Secretary of the Society to which he may belong at the time of each annual meeting of this body."

Dr. Linden A. Smith, of New Jersey, said amendments to the constitution should be adopted with care, and though, perhaps, the new proposed might be desirable, still as Dr. Mason, who had proposed it, was not present to explain his views, he moved that the subject be laid over until next year. This suggestion was adopted.

Another constitutional amendment, proposed by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Penn., and laid over from last year under the rules, provides to add to the 2d article the words "No one expelled from this Association shall at any time thereafter be received as a delegate or member, unless by a three fourths vote of the members present at the meeting to which he is sent, or at which he is proposed."

This amendment was adopted.

Another amendment proposed by J. Berrien Lindsley, of Tenn., was called up, to omit in article 2 the words "medical colleges, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other permanently organized medical institutions in good standing in the United States," and also to omit the words "The faculty of every regularly constituted medical college or chartered school of medicine shall have the privilege of sending two delegates. The professional staff of every chartered or municipal hospital containing an hundred inmates or more shall have the privilege of sending two delegates, and every other permanently organized medical institution of good standing shall have the privilege of sending one delegate."

This was laid on the table until the next annual meeting.

An invitation was received from Mons. Groux requesting the delegates to meet him at the hall of the University at noon to-day to witness experiments on his congenital fissure of the sternum, which was deferred until 4 o'clock this afternoon, as the association had previously accepted the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs Robert J. Ward at the former hour.

Dr. Singleton offered a series of resolutions from "Young Physic" deprecating the introduction of sectarianism and reflecting on the harmony of the association; which after a vigorous speech from Dr. McDowell, was unanimously laid on the table with a request that it should not appear on the minutes. Dr. Davis regarded the evidences of harmony and good feeling exhibited here this year as greater and more cheering than on any previous occasion, and deprecated any insinuation that unkindly sentiments existed.

Dr. McDermout submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A vast proportion of the disease and misery that afflicts our race is caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and whereas in the opinion of this Association the evils of intoxication can be most effectually remedied by the establishment of Inebriate Asylums, whereas the victims of intemperance, may be subjected to such restraints and treatment as shall effect a thorough reformation of their habits; therefore—

Resolved, That this Association recommend the establishment of Inebriate Asylums in the various States of the Union.

Resolved, That the State and County Medical Societies and all members of the medical profession be requested to unite in diffusing among the people a better knowledge and appreciation of the beneficent and important benefits that would be conferred upon society by the establishment of such Asylums throughout the various sections of the country.

This resolution was referred to the mover as a Special Committee, with a request that he would report thereon at the next meeting of the Association.

Dr. Shattuck offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed in May, 1857, on Criminal Abortion, be requested to continue their labors, and especially to take all measures necessary to carry into effect the resolutions reported by them on the first day of the meeting.

Dr. Yandell, from the Committee on Voluntary Essays, made a further report that a communication had been received from Dr. Langer, of Iowa, on Subcutaneous Injections as remedials, which, on motion, the author read.

The essay was referred to the writer as a special committee, with the request that he would report further at the next annual meeting of the Association and continue his investigations.

Invitations to visit the Insane Asylums and the Library and Museum of Transylvania University were received.

The president appointed as the committee of conference to meet the committee from the Teachers' convention, the following gentlemen: Dr. Blatchford, Troy, N. Y.; Condie, Philadelphia, Pa; Baseman, Montgomery, Ala.; Brodie, Detroit, Michigan; and Sneed, Frankfort, Ky.

Dr. D. Meredith Reese from the nominating committee made the following final report:

Special committees continued.

On Quarantine—Drs. D. D. Clark, Penn.; Snow, R. I.; Jewell, Penn.; Fenner, La., and Houck, Md.

On Medical Ethics—Drs. Schenck, Penn.; Murphy, Ohio; Linton, Mo; Powell, Ga; Eve, Tenn.

On Tracheotomy in Membranous Croup—Dr. A. V. Dougherty, N. J.

On the Effects of Lithotomy, Performed in Childhood, upon the Sexual Organs in After Life—Dr. White, Memphis, Tenn.

On Mercurial Fumigation in Syphilis—Dr. D. W. Yandell, Louisville, Ky.

On the Improvements in the Science and Art of Surgery, made During the last Half Century—Dr. Jos. McDowell, St. Louis, Mo.

On the Cause and Increase of Crime and its Mode of Punishment—Dr. W. C. Sneed, Frankfort, Ky.

On the Education of Imbecile and Idiotic Children—Dr. H. P. Ayres, Fort Wayne, Ind.

On the Uses and Abuses of the Speculum Uteri—Dr. C. H. Spillman, of Kentucky.

On the Topography of Vermont—Dr. Perkins, of Vermont.

On the Pons Varolii, &c.—Dr. S. B. Richardson, of Kentucky, and Dr Fishback, of Indiana.

On the Physical Effects of the Hydro Carbons—Dr. F. W. White, of Illinois.

On the Effect of the Periodical Operations for Urinary Calculi upon Procreation in the Male—By J. S. White, of Tennessee.

The paper from Dr. Ellis, of Massachusetts, on the subject, "Does the microscope enable us to make a positive diagnosis of cancer, and what if any are the sources of error?" was referred to the special committee on the microscope, of which Dr. Dalton is chairman.

Honorary resolutions were passed to the memory of the following members of the Association, deceased: Dr. W. W. Bowling, of Alabama; Dr. Thomas D Mutter, of Penn; Dr. P. C. Gaillard, of S C; Dr. Jabez G. Goble, of NewJersey; Dr. John K. Mitchell, of Penn.

Dr. R. K. Smith, of Philadelphia, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the death of Dr. John K. Mitchell, one of the members of this Association, has been to this body a loss keenly felt by every man who knew him. His eminence as a teacher, his varied acquirements in every department of learning and his generous social qualities in every relation, endeared him to every member of the profession who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance.

Resolved, That the family be notified of the action of this Association.

Other more formal resolutions were offered and feeling eulogies pronounced.

Dr. Sayre offered the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Medical Association are eminently due and are hereby presented to the citizens of Louisville, Ky., for the princely hospitality publicly and privately extended to the members of this body during its present session.

Resolved, That to the Committee of Arrangements and the profession of Louisville generally our thanks are due for their kind and assiduous attention to the Association and for the hearty welcome with which they have greeted our convention in their flourishing city.

After the transaction of some other unimportant routine business,

On motion of Dr. Davis, the Association adjourned to meet at New Haven on the first Tuesday in June, 1860.

The registration book during the day announced the names of Drs. D. G. Thomas, of New York; William S. Cain, of Kentucky, and Peter Allen, R. K. McMeans, and W. R. Kable, of Ohio—making 305 members in attendance during the session of the Association.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.

The Quaker City's mails bring advices from Port au Prince to the 15th ult. The Brig African, from New York, arrived on the 12th, with thirty-five filibusters, 240 guns, and other munitions of war, having failed to land at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba. An attempt was made on the 7th, when the boats were swamped and the munitions were lost. The African received $1000 advance from the Spanish Consul at Hayti, and notified Concha, who sent a steamer to capture them. Nothing has been heard of other filibuster vessels.

The Washington States, which, it is well known has been strongly in the interests of Senator Douglas, has recently taken Col. Forney and his Pennsylvania States Rights Democrats to task, and questioned the purity and policy of their aims and objects. The States has devoted several articles to Col. Forney, and catechised him pretty freely as to the intentions of his friends—the substance of which may be stated in the following queries:

1. Do they intend to be attached to the Opposition?
2. Are they resolved to adhere in good faith to the Democratic party?
3. Do they pledge themselves to support the nominations of the Charleston convention?

We regard this as a feigned issue between the States and the Press; an amicable suit entered into by Prior vs. Forney, in order to have everything arranged for a reunion on the Charleston nominee, and the readoption of the Cincinnati platform to practise another giant cheat upon the people. In accordance with this private understanding Col. Forney in the name of the States' Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania answers the appeal of the Washington States in the name of the Democracy of the Union, in the following delphic language:

1. There can be no apostacy to the Opposition so long as we adhere to the well settled faith of the Democratic party, and we meditate no apostacy when we resolve upon a consistent adherence to our pledges and our principles.
2. Believing that the Democratic party intends to adhere in good faith to its traditions, to its covenants, and to the glorious doctrines with which it has heretofore succeeded, we are resolved to adhere in good faith to the Democratic party; protesting, however, against the insolent assumption that the Federal Administration is, in any respect, the representative of the Democratic party.
3. If the nominees of the Charleston Convention shall be the representatives of the principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, as accepted, advocated, and understood in 1856, as explained and defended in 1856 by Stephen A. Douglas and his associates, and as applied by leading Southern statesmen, then do we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of that convention with all one zeal. But if, on the other hand, that convention shall be committed, in any shape, to the theory so eloquently denounced by the States—"that this government is to be dedicated to the propagation of slavery"—then we shall unquestionably oppose its nominees.

The "on the other hand" of Col. Forney is a contingency not to be anticipated. The Democracy will meet at Charleston, select a candidate, reaffirm every plank of the Cincinnati platform, and go before the country to filibuster a victory, if possible. Wise, Douglas, Forney, and all their followers will slip gently into the traces, a truce for temporary purposes will be patched up, the South be again cajoled through the agency of her leaders, and when the smoke of the battle clears off they will fall to fighting again, as they are now doing.

The steamer Niagara, at Halifax, brings us alarming news of war, and it would seem now as if France and Austria will be in collision before this month expires. The demand for a "disarmament" as a preliminary to negotiation is an absurdity, for, as the New York Times observes, should all the States of Europe accede to such a suggestion, not a man of the myriads now under arms would be sent home again, not a gun would be dismounted, not a regiment would be struck from the rolls of any Power. A "disarmament" now would simply be a cessation of armament. Austria might forbear to push her outposts against Sardinia; Sardinia might cease to enroll volunteers against Austria; France might cease to move her division upon the Alps. But no Power would deliberately weaken its power of offense and defense in the face of the contingencies now impending over Europe. Whether then Sardinia accepts or rejects the ultimatum of Austria, as expressed by the Niagara's advices, the affair must be more and more complicated. If Sardinia accepts, then Sardinia must arrest her fortifications in Italy, and time is gained by France and Sardinia without any reduction of their war forces, while Austria no longer has a plea for European intervention; but if Sardinia refuses, then immediate war must follow. It seems to us only a question of time; the train is laid, Louis Napoleon holds the match and will fire it, as soon as he is ready. The comments of the Cincinnati Times on the aspects of European affairs, are undoubtedly correct and interesting. It says:

Napoleon is managing his game in a masterly manner. His propositions in favor of peace are designed only as a pretext for postponing the opening of the campaign. He has calculated the magnificent probable results of a war with the ancient enemy of France upon the very fields where the first Napoleon achieved his proudest victories, and gave his name to all time. [illegible] were to be driven from the soil of Italy the despots of the Danube. Napoleon, however, is not quite ready to take the field. The snow is still deep on Mount Cenis, and by this mountain the main body of the French army will have to pass into Italy.

[illegible]

We don't know that the entire range of our exchanges supplies us just at present with a piece of news more cheering than the following which we clip from the Louisville Courier of yesterday:

We have received letters from all sections of the State expressing the deepest anxiety in regard to our pending canvass. We have been told that large numbers of Democrats, scattered throughout the State, will support no man for any State office, who hesitates to take a bold and decided stand in favor of Congressional protection. This dissatisfaction is wide-spread, and unless checked will most inevitably result disastrously to our party.

The nominations for members of Congress in Tennessee are now complete, and the candidates are as follows:

Dist.	Opposition.	Democrats.
1	T. A. R. Nelson.	[illegible] Haynes.
2	Horace Maynard.	J. W. [illegible]
3	Reese B. Brabson.	Samuel A. Smith.
4	W. B. Stokes.	J. H. Savage.
5	Charles Ready.	(No candidate.)
6	(No candidate.)	J. H. Thomas.
7	(No candidate.)	John V. Wright.
8	J. M. Quarles.	Thos. Menees.
9	Emerson Etheridge.	J. D. C. Atkins.
10	W. T. Avery.	[illegible] M. Currin.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, May 4.

"Ion," of the Sun, writes: It is supposed that the renewed difficulties in Utah will be arrested by the interposition of the national executive government in support of the action of Gov. Cumming. It is for the President to explain the intention of his proclamation of an amnesty for [illegible] and it will then be necessary to define more explicitly the powers and duties of the military commanded by Col. Johnston and those of Gov. Cumming. It would appear that the general instructions given to each of those gentlemen are conflicting and must necessarily bring them into collision. It is time to modify those instructions.

[illegible]

A document appears from Postmaster Cook, of Chicago, [illegible] Democracy. The same authority affords information of the fact that the anti-Douglas Democracy of Illinois will be fully represented in the Charleston convention. Of course the other wing of the Illinois Democracy will also be represented there. It is apprehended that this will not be the only instance of a double set of State delegates in that convention.

The States' [illegible] report of negotiations between Douglas and other Democrats, is totally untrue.

The Herald's correspondent says: Dispatches are being prepared by the Department which will go out by a special bearer to our Minister in Mexico. The Administration has determined to lend its moral and influence in aiding and sustaining the Juarez Government, and, thereby, to insure, if possible, its permanent supremacy. The course pursued by Miramon, taken in connection with the action of the British and French Ministers, necessitates the interposition by our Government, which is [illegible]. Orders have been given for the steamers Water Witch and Fulton to be put in readiness, and they are to be dispatched to the Gulf. The squadron is to be largely augmented.

The Cabinet has under consideration all reports in regard to the boundary line between the British North American possessions, as fixed by the treaty of 1846. The treaty runs the boundary along the 49th parallel to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the continent and thence southerly to the Pacific Ocean through the middle of the channel and Fuca Straits, the navigation of the waters to be free to both contracting parties. It is claimed by our government that the channel indicated is the Canal De Haro, which is the widest and deepest channel, and the shortest way to proceed from the Gulf of Georgia to the straits. Nearer to the shore of Washington, however, are the Rosario straits, and between them and the wide channel are some fifteen or twenty small islands, the San Juan group, and some others which are now claimed by both the United States and Great Britain.

The islands are nearer to the United States than to Vancouver's Island. They have an area altogether of [illegible] square miles, or near two hundred thousand acres of land. The island of San Juan is the key of the Gulf of Georgia, and overlooks the channels north and south. If fortified, it would command the possessions on both sides of the channel.

The matter of possession in these islands has lately assumed extraordinary importance on account of the gold discovered near Fraser river, and both governments have appointed Commissioners to arrange the basis for a settlement of the affair.

FROM UTAH.—[*Extract of a Letter dated at Camp Floyd, Utah, April 5th, 1859.*]—We have some six prisoners, all more or less connected with the Parrish murder, one of whom, Durfee, has confessed enough to hang about a dozen, if tried before an impartial jury. The general impression here is, that, even if these prisoners are convicted by a fair and impartial jury, Gov. Cumming will reprieve them. They think so themselves, and their wives think so and say so openly.

If Gov. Cumming is not a Mormon he certainly is under the influence of Brigham Young and his confederates. So is the District Attorney, Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who is probably one of Col. Kane's apostles.

I can have an affidavit from a man now in the Territory, to the effect that Kane was baptized into the church, at, I think, Kanesville, now Council Bluffs.

When I have time, and feel in the humor of writing, I will relate to you the whole circumstance of not only the Parrish murder, at Springville, in the spring of 1857, but of several others of equal atrocity and horror, as derived from confessions and evidence taken before the Judge, Judge Cradlebaugh, at Provo, while I was present. The most vivid imagination could hardly picture such horrors as have been recently developed.

Murder upon murder has been committed by these canting hounds, being counseled to it by the Bishop, he by the President of the stake, and he by Brigham, either directly or indirectly. They do these things by councils, and consider it not only right but wrong to disobey.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

The Maysville Eagle after expressing itself briefly in favor of non-intervention, adds:

We intend to have more to say in regard to this matter in future, and what we have to say shall not be influenced by the circumstance that very many of the Opposition papers in this State have taken the lead in advocating this most dangerous proposition for Congress to interfere in establishing slavery where the people do not want it.

We have only to say with respect to this not very delicate or careful allusion that if there is a single Opposition paper in Kentucky that has taken the lead or any other rank in advocating a "proposition for Congress to interfere in establishing slavery where the people do not want it" or anywhere else, we are profoundly ignorant of the fact. Most certainly we have not advocated any such proposition.

We claim simply the power and duty of Congress to protect the existing rights of property in the Territories, the rights of slave property included. And we demand that Congress shall perform its duty. Whatever rights the national judiciary shall declare to exist in the Territories we insist that Congress as the responsible governing power of the Territories shall defend against the hostility of a majority of the settlers. We are in favor of the intervention of Congress when necessary, not to establish rights, but to guard and protect rights which are established. We contend for the supremacy of Congress, subject to the Constitution, against the supremacy of the squatters, in defiance of the Constitution. We are for the sovereignty of the people of the United States against squatter-sovereignty.

That is all; and that, as we understand it, is the position of the Opposition of the State. It certainly is the position of Joshua F. Bell, and, so far as we know, of every prominent man and journal that supports him, unless the Maysville Eagle may be considered an exception.

When, therefore, the editor of the Maysville Eagle says that "very many of the Opposition papers in this State have taken the lead in advocating" a "proposition for Congress to interfere in establishing slavery where the people do not want it," he states what is totally incorrect. As we believe him to be incapable of conscious misrepresentation, it is plain that he misconceives the whole question. Our friend and contemporary promises or threatens "to have more to say in regard to this matter in the future." If he has more to say than he has to learn we fear we shall never hear the last of it.

ADMIRABLE LOGIC.—1st. Congress has the *Constitutional power to protect* slave property in the Territories.

2d. It is the *duty* of Congress to protect slave property.

3d. But Congress *ought not to do its duty.*

Or, in a line:

IT IS THE DUTY OF CONGRESS NOT TO DO ITS DUTY!

That's plain, pointed, and perspicuous, and respectfully dedicated to our erring brethren of the Yeoman and Statesman.—*Lou. Courier.*

Yes, that's "plain, pointed, and perspicuous." It may very properly be dedicated to the Yeoman and the Statesman, and quite as properly to Mr. Beriah Magoffin. The positions stated are exactly Mr. Magoffin's positions. That gentleman, in his speech at Elizabethtown, as all who heard him can attest, admitted it, in so many words, to be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, but declared that Congress ought to leave the duty unfulfilled. In other words, he assumed that "*it is the duty of Congress not to do its duty;*" he protested that *Congress is under an obligation not to perform its obligations.*

Of course words are incapable of expressing a grosser absurdity than this, but he was driven to it by the opposing demands of the intervention Democrats on the one side and the Squatter sovereignty Democrats on the other. And he really seems to have lost nothing by the ridiculous movement. The Louisville Courier's Democrats and the Louisville Democrat's Democrats are alike supporting him.

We have endeavored to place Mr. Magoffin on a platform which will certainly secure us the State by fifteen thousand majority.—*Louisville Courier.*

Yes, you "have endeavored," but your endeavor, as you well know, has proved an utter and miserable failure.

Mr. Magoffin won't be placed on your platform. He has taken his stand deliberately and squarely on your neighbor's platform of non-intervention, and he will die there; for we agree with you that no man can hold that position and live politically in Kentucky, or in any other community where public morality and the theory of our institutions are appreciated at their just value.

Standing on the platform that he occupies, Mr. Magoffin is far more certain to lose than win the State by "fifteen thousand majority." This is decidedly our opinion; and we think we do not greatly err in ascribing the same opinion to you, Mr. Courier. Whosoever shall not urge you to express it.

Three things are very evident though unquestionably true: No man will ever be convicted in the North of aiding the escape of fugitive slaves or outraging the persons of slave-hunters; no man will ever be convicted in the South of participating in the slave trade or lynching an opponent of slavery; and no one will ever be convicted in any section of murdering the seducer of his wife or sister or daughter.—*Lou. Journal.*

Very well, then why hold on with such consistency to old laws that fail to embody the enlightened sense of the age? But do you mean to say that the fugitive slave law should be erased from the statute book, and the law making the foreign slave trade piracy should go by the board with it?—*Boston Bee.*

Sir, the best way for you to learn what we "mean to say," is to see what we do say. We have no objection to letting you know, however, that we would not have either the Fugitive Slave law or the law making the foreign slave trade piracy erased from the statute books. Let both laws stand, and, if courts or juries wish to damn their souls by committing perjury whenever public offenders are indicted and tried, let them and their souls be —— disposed of as the Lord wills.

Squatter sovereignty is regarded by our neighbor of the Democrat as the most orthodox article in his political creed. We sometimes think he hardly understands himself and is like the good old lady, who, when asked in the course of a theological conversation with a missionary what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity, replied: "Oh, I think it a very good doctrine, if people would only live up to it."

The Democratic members of the New York Legislature, at the close of the recent session, issued the usual address to the people, in which no mention is made of Mr. Buchanan. It is becoming a chronic disorder with the Democracy to ignore the existence of the President, and it is left for "expressive silence" to "hymn his praise."

Mr. Buchanan and the Cabinet think, that, if they had thirty millions of dollars in their pockets, they could bribe Spain to sell Cuba. Certainly if the Queen of Spain had thirty millions in her pocket, she could buy from them whatever they had for sale—the honor of the country and their own souls not excepted.

A Miss Way advertises to the New Orleans papers that she will debate woman's rights with a Kentucky lawyer in that city, after which she will make a grand balloon ascension from Congo square.—*Exchange.*

Does she propose to take the Kentucky lawyer up with her? Or does she mean to throw him sky-high in the argument and then go up after him in her balloon?

Mr. Dodge, the late American Minister to the Spanish Court, brought away with him the Queen's portrait, a present from herself. We shall be disposed to congratulate our handsome friend Col. Preston if he gets away from her with no more signal mark of her favor.

President Buchanan's organ is trying to annoy Col. Forney by quoting what he said of the President when they were friends. We think Forney might return the compliment by quoting what all the Executive organs were in the habit of saying of him at the same time.

Bliss, the Leavenworth editor who got whipped a few weeks ago, did not, as he tried to make folks think, receive the castigation on account of his political doctrines, but because he had insulted a gentleman's wife. He wasn't whipped for being a Free Soiler but for being a Free Lover.

It is stated in a New York organ of Mr. Sickles that multitudes of gentlemen are continually calling to see him. We guess that if Mrs. Sickles would only announce where and when she might be seen she would draw much fuller houses than her husband.

It is now fully understood that Mr. Buchanan is the chief manager of his own organ, the Washington Constitution. We do not learn whether he will be a candidate for public printer, but we presume he will.

The editor of the Southern Times promises to dispose of the entire slavery question "in a few short articles." He says he has it all *in his hand.* Well, we have heard that the whole thing was in a *nut shell.*

The Lebanon Democrat says that the Opposition papers "throw sand in the public eye." The Democratic editors substitute dirt. Probably their sands are about run out.

The Richmond Whig says that Mr. Buchanan in his desperation "is ready to seize hold of anything presented to him." Will some kind friend do us the favor to extend to him the hot end of a poker?

The Washington correspondent of a Boston paper says that Mr. Buchanan looks much younger in the face than he is. We suppose he means that the *old Buck is doe-faced.*

The editor of the New Hampshire Democrat complains that all his political opponents make a mark of him. He is certainly a mark that every honest man ought to *toe.*

Mr Letcher, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Virginia, has gone to bed. His illness is ascribed by his friends to "too much exposure." Mr. Goggin ought not to have exposed him so much.

Gen. L. M. Campbell, of Brownsville, Tenn., died in Florida on Monday week. He had sought that climate for relief from consumption, but without effect.

A Philadelphia clergyman is preaching against the theatre. He seems to think he can upset the stage as easily as if he were a stage-driver.

The ex-office-holder of the Democrat hasn't half so much spirit as an overloaded musket. He didn't kick when he was discharged.

Some Yankee has invented a lock without any key or key-hole. If key-holes are going out of fashion, what will the poor Paul Prys do?

An editor out West boasts of having had a talk with a woman and got the last word in the exchange.

Yes, she gave it to him, and he had to take it.

We find in the Memphis Appeal a letter from Hon. B. Spencer, one of the ministers of the King of Belgium, in relation to the projected establishment of a line of steamships by that Government between that country and the Crescent City. The Minister desires to know whether the channel depth of the Mississippi will at any time admit steamships to ascend the river to Memphis, and at what season of the year, with a view of sending one of the vessels direct to Memphis. The Mayor replies that he will bring the subject to the notice of the City Council and also of the Southern Convention.

Hon. J. Phillips Phœnix died suddenly at New York on Wednesday morning at an advanced age. He was born at Morristown, N. J., shortly after the encampment of the American army in that town. He entered actively upon the stirring scenes of commercial life, in which he became eminently successful. In 1842 he represented the Third Congressional district of New York with great ability, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He succeeded in passing a bill which extended the detection laws to the Canada trade. He also introduced and advocated the Warehouse bill. In 1849 he was again sent to Congress.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.—Elias Neville, who has been on trial for several days in the Superior Court at Halifax, N. C., for the murder of a man named Phillips, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The Court ruled out the evidence offered by the prisoner to show the attempt, the day before the homicide, on the part of the deceased, to commit a rape on his (the prisoner's) wife, and the communication of the facts to him by his little son, immediately preceding the homicide. An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken.

Hon. Joshua F. Bell reached our city last evening and will leave to-day by boat to reach Owensboro, where he will speak on Monday. He will then renew the interrupted canvass, joining Mr. Magoffin at Henderson on Tuesday. Although not completely recovered from his cold, Mr. Bell trusts that he will be able to meet all his future appointments.

T. T. Alexander, Esq., of Adair, has announced himself a candidate for the State Senate from the district composed of Boyle, Casey, and Adair. He is a high-toned gentleman, capable and faithful—every way fitted for the position for which he is a candidate.

The Washington Union attributes the decay of the Democratic party to its excess of great men.—*Cin. Times.*

The Union had better attribute the decay of the party not to the excess of its great men but to the shameful excesses of its little ones.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—This body has elected Dr. David Dale Owen to superintend the Geological Survey of Indiana. The Board voted $1,000 to assist in preparing the New Albany Fair Grounds for the State Fair.

Hon. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the Second District of North Carolina, by a Democratic Convention.

"Sentinel," one of the peripatetic correspondents of the New York Courier and Enquirer, chatters like a magpie, but all the time preserves the gravity of an owl. Just as the Legislature was about to adjourn at Albany, "Sentinel" was taking his lonely round at the Capitol, and thus apostrophised:

I look around these seats with some curious estimate of what shall be their occupancy by the next year, for then a United States Senator is to be chosen in the place of Wm. H. Seward, elected President. This fact in itself will invest the chair with an importance, by the side of which most other considerations will grow dim.

WAR AGAIN THREATENED!

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool advices to the 23d ult.

The news is alarming. Austria sent its ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding disarmament and the dispersal of the volunteers. Three days were given for a reply, and should the proposition be refused war will be declared.

The three days given by the ultimatum of Austria to Sardinia would expire on Sunday evening.

The English government had telegraphed to Vienna a strong protest against the menace of Austria, and it is reported that Austria has replied, refusing to reconsider her action, and has already prepared a manifesto to accompany her declaration of war against Piedmont. There was an active movement of French troops for a concentration of forces on the frontier of Piedmont and also at Toulon.

The commencement of the Easter holidays had prevented the full development of the effect of the news in England.

On the Paris bourse 3 per cent. rentes fell three francs in consequence of the alarming state of affairs.

The final proposition submitted to Austria by England was for a general disarmament, to be agreed upon by commissioners from the great powers, including Sardinia, and for the admission of the Italian States to the Peace Congress, as was the case at Laybach. To this proposition all the powers assented except Austria.

Great Britain.—The London Times on the 21st ult. issued a special edition containing the following important telegraphic dispatch:

Turin, April 21st.—General Giulai, the Austrian commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present the ultimatum of Austria, requiring the disarmament and sending away the volunteers. If this be refused, war is to be declared in three days.

Additional divisions of the Austrian army amounting to 80,000 men have been ordered to Ticino.

The English proposition for a Conference upon the same conditions as that at Laybach has been refused.

The London Times adds: We have reason to believe that the same intelligence has been received by this government. A cabinet council was at once summoned.

The English Government promptly telegraphed to Vienna the strongest protest against the above menace.

The Evening Herald of the same date contains a similar announcement which is otherwise fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times telegraphs under date of Thursday noon as follows: The day before yesterday Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia to dissolve the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer to be considered equivalent to a refusal.

France.—The Paris Moniteur of Friday says that Austria has not given its adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia, and Prussia; besides which it appears that the cabinet of Vienna had resolved upon addressing a direct communication.

The Patrie says that General Marmora had informed the French government by telegraph that the Austrian army had made a significant movement on the strategetical line of Ticino and he feared an attack at any moment. Napoleon had a council with his ministers, attended by Princes Jerome and Napoleon, as Princes of the blood. The King of Sardinia also held a council with his ministers on Thursday.

The Constitutional announces that part of the army at Paris had been ordered to be ready to march.

Austria—Vienna, Friday.—The following official statement has been published:

Piedmont, which for some years past has endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm. Besides this demand expressly addressed to Piedmont, Austria adheres firmly to the proposal of a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has sent to Sardinia.

The Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool, London, Saturday, April 23.—The Daily News says that the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. He declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe. Count Buol declares that his master, having taken his course, will pursue it to the end.

The Times says that the imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia is already prepared.

Austria is mistress of her position and is ready by act of state and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama on which the curtain is about to rise.

No doubt a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers.

The English journals generally think that the last chance of peace has about vanished.

The British Ambassador to Turin had returned to his post.

The Moniteur gives the following as the propositions made by England: First—to take effect previous to the assembling of the peace Congress—a general and simultaneous disarmament; second, the disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission independently of the Congress, to consist of six commissioners, including one from Sardinia; third, as soon as the commission has commenced operations the Congress should assemble to discuss political questions; fourth, that the representatives of the Italian States should be invited immediately after the assembling of the Congress to take their seats with the representatives of the great powers absolutely as at Laybach.

France, Russia, and Prussia gave their adhesion, but Austria has refused. France, it is said, consented to the appointment of a commission requiring that it be composed of diplomatic individuals. The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that the preparations for war are pushed forward with feverish rapidity, notwithstanding the profession of a willingness to disarm.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says that there is no cessation of armaments in all quarters of France. Masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons. A French army is to be collected on the Rhine frontiers. Numerous cavalry regiments are already marching.

Prussia.—The mission of the Archduke Albrecht to Berlin is said to have been entirely successful, a military convention with Prussia having been signed by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine 78,000 men, under the Prince Regent. In case the negotiations fail, this force will be increased by the contingent force of Bavaria to 80,000 strong and the eighth federal army corps of 60,000 men, while other contingents will be held in readiness to march on command.

The newspapers of Prussia are said to have been requested to publish nothing connected with these preparations for war or the movements of troops.

A semi official Prussian gazette publishes an article stating that the assembling of the proposed congress having become more doubtful, and the state of affairs having assumed a more serious aspect, the Prussian government is induced to think that it is a proper time to make proposals to the Federal Diet for the purpose of taking measures for their own interest and safety. The government sustains these proposals by ordering a corps d'armee of 70,000 men to be placed on a war footing. These measures are of a purely defensive character.

Sardinia.—The Turin correspondent of the London Times says that Count Cavour must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would possibly be the signal of an insurrection in various parts of Italy and perhaps serious disturbances in Piedmont, where 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostilities.

The steamers on Lake Maggiore, with one exception, have been placed at the disposal of the government.

The King of Naples still survived.

The government of Rome, it is said, has sent a private circular to the Bishops, urging them to collect men for two legions of troops. This attempt has been unsuccessful, notwithstanding the large bounty offered.

Turkey.—The appearances of war have aroused fears of insurrection.

The reported Russian armaments in Bessarabia are confirmed. It is intended to assemble 1[illegible]0,000 men in Georgia.

CINCINNATI, May 6.

The steamer Jacob Traber attempting to land at the wharf this morning struck a pile of pig iron which had been covered by the late rise and sunk in 10 feet of water. She afterwards took fire and will prove a total loss. Insured in this city for $6,000.

CLEVELAND, May 6.

Six of the Oberlin rescuers pleaded guilty this morning and were sentenced to pay $20 fine and 24 hours imprisonment. Bushnell was not sentenced.

MONDAY, MAY , 1859.

DISUNIONISM AT OUR DOORS.—Several days ago we put the following question to the Louisville Courier:

If Congress, on due application, shall refuse to legislate for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories, will the organ here advise "Southerners" to "stay in the Union" or get out of it? The question is a civil one; will the organ give a civil answer to it?

When the answer came it was as follows:

When, therefore, the North refuses by a sectional vote in Congress, to grant such protection to slavery in the Territories as is guaranteed by the Constitution, and recognized by the official interpretation of that sacred instrument by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and the editor of the Journal assures us that he will gather together his followers in the Southern States, and take up his future abode with his confederates in the Northern division after a dissolution, we shall then tell him that the North has no further national sympathy with the South, and that it will be but self-defence to inaugurate a Southern Republic. We think that the principles we advocate lead to this conclusion; and believing that these principles are based upon eternal truth and the inalienable rights of the South, we shall pursue them to their logical and legal end at all hazards.

Reluctant to believe that a journal in the patriotic and Union-loving State of Kentucky would take this seditious and treasonable position in sober earnest, and anxious, especially, to avoid the possibility of doing the Courier the slightest injustice, we called on it to say in direct terms whether or not it actually meant what it said or seemed to say. We gave it an opportunity to withdraw gracefully from the position. Here is the language in which we performed this entirely gratuitous act of grace:

The allusion to the editor of the Journal in this statement is doubtless mere persiflage, thrown in possibly to relieve in some little degree the enormity of the position really assumed. Yet we would by no means wantonly misrepresent the organ. We understand, from the reply above to our question, that, if Congress, on due application, shall refuse to legislate for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories, the organ of the Administration in this city will "then think that the North has no further national sympathy with the South, and that it will be but self-defence to inaugurate a Southern Republic;" in other words, we understand the organ as saying that in the supposed juncture it would unhesitatingly advise the South to dissolve or attempt to dissolve the Union. Is this understanding correct? Does the organ mean this? If it doesn't, will it say so, and say at the same time what it does mean?

To this the Courier of Friday made the following significant response:

A few days ago the editor of the Journal asked us if we would, under certain circumstances, advise the South to go out of the Union? We answered him, and thereupon he selected the part of the answer which suited his purpose the best, and put another question to us [illegible] reminds us of Jack, who once asked John an impertinent question; John [illegible] an awful seat there, for. Jack thereupon wanted to know what John meant by the answer? John very properly left him to draw his own inference.

Of course the Courier in this tasteful illustration wishes to be understood as reasserting strongly as well as defiantly its own [illegible] of its answer. The plain English of the paragraph we have just quoted is this: "We meant exactly what you understood us as meaning, and now make the most of it." This inference is clearly inevitable.

What, then, is the position deliberately assumed by the Louisville Courier? and what is the Louisville Courier's relations to the Democracy of the State and of the South? What is the Courier's position and what does its position signify?

We invite renewed attention to its position.

The Louisville Courier announces unequivocally that if Congress shall neglect or refuse its constitutional duty by refusing protection to slavery in the Territories—a protection which at least half the Courier's party in Kentucky say that Congress has neither the right nor the power to grant—it will, without further delay, advise the South to attempt the destruction of the Union. The Courier declares that, if Congress don't do what its own candidate for the Governorship and nearly (if not quite) every other candidate on the Democratic State ticket insists that Congress ought never to be even asked to do, it will "then think that the *North has no further national sympathy with the South*, and that it will be BUT SELF-DEFENSE TO INAUGURATE A SOUTHERN REPUBLIC." The Courier informs its readers that [illegible] the possible secession. It intimates that the eyes are wide open. "We think," it says with an air of [illegible] deliberation, "that the principles we advocate lead to this conclusion; and believing that these principles are based upon eternal truth and the inalienable rights of the South, *we shall pursue them to their* LOGICAL AND LEGAL END AT ALL HAZARDS." This is the Courier's position.

Now, what does it signify? We need not say that the Courier claims to be, and probably is, with respect to party questions generally, the favorite Democratic paper of the State. It is at all events the regular orthodox organ of the Administration amongst us. It has supported the President through thick and thin; its senior editor and proprietor is the incumbent of a highly lucrative and honorable office under the Federal Government; and its course for the last year or two has elicited the plaudits of the [illegible] Democracy in and out of the State. Whether justly or not, the Courier exerts a strong and commanding influence in the Democratic party of Kentucky. It is a recognized and prominent leader of the Kentucky Democracy. In the main, we have no doubt that it reflects more fully the peculiar instincts and sentiments of the party, to say nothing of the party's peculiar principles and measures, than any other paper in the State. It is an admitted power in the party.

On the particular question of non-intervention or squatter sovereignty the Courier undoubtedly represents a minority of its party in Kentucky, though an active and formidable minority; but, outside of Kentucky, throughout the South, it as undoubtedly represents the entire party on this particular question above all others. In the matter of intervention the Courier is in perfect harmony with the great body of the Southern Democracy. It is in Kentucky the champion and mouthpiece of the Southern Democracy; it is the local organ of the controlling wing of the party; it is the representative here of the men who think and act for the Democracy of the country.

The ultra and revolutionary position which the Louisville Courier has just publicly assumed in relation to intervention has therefore a double significance. It indicates, first, the alarming degree to which indifference or actual hostility to the Union has spread in the ranks of the Democracy even of Kentucky, and, secondly, not only the settled and [illegible] hatred of the Union which the master spirits of the Southern Democracy cherish, but the [illegible] and positive determination they have formed to give effect to their hatred at the earliest feasible moment, no matter how thin and shadowy the pretext. The position of the Courier points with startling directness to the existence and rapid growth of the spirit of disunionism in the Democratic party of the South. This is too manifest for dispute.

When a journal occupying the place which the Louisville Courier avowedly occupies in the Democratic party of Kentucky announces that if Congress shall adopt a policy which its own official leader endorses it will go FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION AND THE INAUGURATION OF A SOUTHERN REPUBLIC, there must certainly be something fearfully rotten in the party by which it exists. When a paper exerting the influence which the Courier exerts with the Democracy of this State deliberately and openly proclaims that the heresy of non-intervention, although not of sufficient character to call for the repudiation of a Democratic candidate who adopts it, is ample ground for a rupture of the Union, and that, though it supports with the whole weight of its influence the candidate who approves the obnoxious policy, it will do its best to dissolve the Union if the policy shall be acted on, the party which applauds and sustains it must be seriously tainted with the same reckless spirit of sedition. When a leading organ of the Democracy of Kentucky like the Courier declares that it will advise the overthrow of the Confederacy for a reason which it deems too unimportant to justify the rejection of Mr Magoffin, thus asserting, as unequivocally as words and actions can assert, that it holds the Union of less value than it does the success of its party in a single State, the inference is irresistible that the Democracy of Kentucky is full of men of character and of influence who care as little for the Union as their organ does.

The conclusion is painful and humiliating, but it cannot be avoided. No conspicuous party journal not utterly blind would have the hardihood to venture on the annunciation which the Courier has so boldly made without an assurance of the sympathy and support of a very considerable section of its own political friends. The supposition is preposterous. The boldness and treasonable partisanship which the Courier exhibits in setting the election of Mr. Magoffin above the preservation of the Union accords we do not doubt with the present feelings of a large number of the most influential men of its party in the State. So widely and dangerously has that virus of disunionism which is leaving widely in the veins of the Democracy of every other State of the South infected at last the Democracy of our own. The monster of disunionism is at our doors.

Nor is the Courier's position less significant of the designs of those Southern Democratic leaders whom it represents in Kentucky and to whose side it has carried or is carrying over a most resolute and energetic division of the Democracy of the State. The position of the Courier sets in a striking light the fact abundantly established by other proof that the men who direct the councils and guide the action of the Democratic party of the country are and have long been shaping its policy with a view to disunion for disunion's sake. It reveals impressively the temper and spirit which animate the Democratic leaders of the South. In this respect, indeed, the Courier goes further than most of its confederates have gone, though doubtless not further than they all are ready to go, if circumstances shall demand it. They have declared that the adoption of non-intervention by Congress would be cause for a dissolution of the Union; but, as yet, they have not acknowledged that they consider it really a mere pretext, and no insupportable grievance at all, by advocating the election of a candidate who defends it. They have avowed that they would hold the execution of a certain policy ground for disunion; but they have not avowed, as the Courier now avows in their name, that the policy in question is altogether too insignificant to drive a solitary Democratic voter from a candidate in whose election the policy would triumph. Nevertheless, as we have intimated, the Courier in this unquestionably represents these Southern Democrats with complete fidelity. Nobody can doubt it for a moment.

The chief and constant aim of the Democratic leaders of the South is and has been for many years the breaking up of the Confederacy and the inauguration on its ruins of a Southern Republic. This is the cherished dream of their ambition. Their rooted purpose is disunion; and it would be absurd to suppose that they sincerely deprecate anything which might tend to precipitate this issue. Far otherwise. The Louisville Courier, in exerting itself to bring about the election to the highest office in Kentucky of a man who holds the identical doctrine which it says (if enforced) would constitute so deep and insufferable a grievance as to warrant the South in dissolving or attempting to dissolve the Union, is acting in the true spirit of Rhett and Yancey and the rest of the traitorous crew who are doing their utmost to shipwreck the republic on the nearest rock. In putting forth its energies to elect a set of men who confessedly will lend their entire personal and official influence to produce the very juncture at which it asserts that disunion and the establishment of a Southern Republic would become the dictates of self-preservation, it but shadows forth the future action of its coadjutors in the South.

The scheme of these restless and hairbrained factionists is a simple one. It is to employ the Democratic party as the engine of disunion. And they have thus far executed their scheme most efficiently. For the last ten or fifteen years the Democratic party has been little else than a tool in the hands of the disunionists. It is now nothing else. It is merely the blind agent of national dissolution. The disunionists adhere to the Democratic party in order to use it. To defeat it would be to break their instrument; to defeat it at a period when it avows doctrines which might possibly furnish some sort of excuse for the attempt to consummate their designs against the Union would be to cast aside the instrument at the very moment it promised to be highly effectual. We look for nothing of the kind. On the contrary, we expect to see the fiercest disunionists in the land supporting a non-interventionist for the Presidency in 1860, as the Louisville Courier now supports one for the Governorship of Kentucky, whilst, like the Courier, denouncing non-intervention as a violation of the constitution to which the South cannot submit without the most damning disgrace. In contributing to the triumph of a policy which they think ought to stimulate the South to disunion the disunionists of course contribute to the triumph of their own ulterior and darling purpose. This beyond all doubt is the plan they have resolved to pursue. The strategy of the Louisville Courier in the present canvass foreshadows it exactly.

Such, is our judgment, is the meaning of the Courier's unpatriotic and unwarrantable position. It implies the most threatening and lamentable progress of the spirit of disunionism in the midst of us, and attests the existence of a thorough and intimate understanding between the spirits of sedition here and their masters elsewhere. It shows, with only too much distinctness, that the Democracy of Kentucky are being swiftly disunionized, and at the same time committed by their leaders to the treasonable designs of the Southern secessionists. It brings all we have heretofore said on this subject home to the "business and bosoms" of Kentuckians.

The Courier will no doubt protest lustily that it is not in favor of disunion; but what will its protest amount to with the people (and what ought it to amount to) whilst it advocates the election to responsible offices of men who advocate a policy which it declares can't be enforced without rendering disunion an absolute necessity? We may safely leave the people themselves to answer.

We surely cannot be mistaken in the opinion we entertain that the days of the Democracy in Kentucky at least are numbered. Every day confirms the cheering conviction. The party has outlived its usefulness and ought to die. It must go down. It can't stand; and it won't stand. Corrupt and demoralized, sheltering in its nooks and crannies all manner of political vermin, swarming with poisonous errors, the refuge of peculators and the cloak of traitors, it is a loathsome public nuisance, which the people of this glorious old Commonwealth, so far as they are concerned, will next August rise in their majesty and abate with virtuous wrath. Let them do their work thoroughly. For when the Democracy lies low we shall hear no more of the disunionists or of the other noxious parasites that feed and fatten on its loins. Let the wretched hulk be razed to the ground and the reptiles that infest it will perish of inanition.

HON. JAMES HARLAN.—We are authorized to announce that this gentleman, the Opposition candidate for Attorney-General, will meet Mr. James, the Democratic nominee for the same office, at the following appointments of the latter:

Munfordville	Tuesday,	May 10
Litchfield	Wednesday,	" 11
Elizabethtown	Thursday,	" 12
Bardstown	Saturday,	" 14

Mr. James's published appointments close with the present week, but should he extend them, Mr. Harlan, we presume, is prepared to accompany him, as many professional engagements of a peculiar and pressing nature have prevented him from joining the canvass until this time. The long experience of Mr. Harlan in the public councils of the State and nation, his commanding position, and eminent integrity will give to his speeches a weight and dignity which we are confident will be productive of beneficial results.

☞ The Philadelphia city election last week resulted in the election of the People's nominees on the city ticket, Messrs. Brown and Neal, by majorities of 2,274 and 2,875, respectively. The new Select Council will contain sixteen Opposition members and eight Democrats, and the Common Council sixty-four Opposition and twenty-four Democratic members.

☞ O. H. Reynolds, one of the sufferers by the St. Nicholas disaster, died at Memphis on Wednesday.

TO THE LADIES.—Sir James Clark's celebrated English pills for ladies, in bottles of fifty pills each, will be sent by mail to any part of the United States upon receipt of one dollar and six postage stamps of three cents each.

Dr. Cheeseman's well-known pills for ladies (25 in each box) will also be sent by mail upon receipt of one dollar, and no charge of postage.

Dr. Lupone's pills, 12 in a box, will also be sent free of postage upon receipt of one dollar.

Address the subscribers, No. 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

ap29 eodd&w RAYMOND & TYLER.

☞ Be sure you are right, and inquire for Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, if you are suffering from coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, or in fact any lung disease. It can be found at all druggists. For sale by Cary & Talbott, Market street, between Third and Fourth.
ap27 d12&w2

TEN STEAMBOATS BURNED.

PITTSBURG, May 7.

At a quarter after 12 o'clock a fire broke out in the steamer Henry Graff, which quickly communicated to the adjoining boats. In less than five minutes ten steamers were enveloped in flames, which soon proved a total loss. The following boats were destroyed: Henry Graff, Pamela, Jennie Gray, Council Bluff, James Wood, J. H. Conn, Potomac, Belmont, Cremona, and Commerce. The flames spread with terrific rapidity. The heat was great and fears were entertained for the safety of warehouses on Water street, the exertions of the firemen being principally devoted to them. The amount of freight on the boats was not large. Some little on the wharf was destroyed. The Pennsylvania railroad, with its usual good luck, escaped almost scot free. Her shipments of merchandise for the West were on board the Economy and South America, which escaped entirely. The latter, fortunately having steam up, was the means of saving all the other boats, some thirty, now here, from total destruction. She took a line of four boats nearest to those on fire and towing them away, left a gap which made it possible to save the rest.

It is yet unknown how the fire originated. Loss estimated at $155,000, of which $10,000 worth of freight was insured, mostly in Pittsburg offices.

NEW YORK, May 5.

Late advices from Hayti received to-day indicate perfect quietness in the country and the increased popularity of the new President Geffrard. The soldiers in the regular army were being discharged and entering the National Guard.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Ex-Congressman Wm. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, was to-day appointed Commissioner of Patents.

General Cass held an interview with Lord Lyons, the British Minister, yesterday, and with Senor Mata, the Mexican Minister, to-day, on business connected with their respective governments.

Utah affairs still occupy the attention of Government. Judge Cradlebaugh has not, as reported, been removed, although the probability is that he will be.

Twenty-six third assistant engineers of the navy having passed the usual examinations have been warranted. There will now be a supply of such officers, a deficiency having existed for several months.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Official advices from Vera Cruz received here mention as a rumor that the principal cause of Degollado's retreat was the destruction of his ammunition by the explosion of a shell at Tacubaya. The only cities in possession of Miramon were Cordova, Puebla, Orizaba, and the city of Mexico. Three thousand troops under Gen. Ampudia were marching toward the last named city. General Garcia was moving in the same direction by way of Huasteca with 1,500 men, these would be joined by 4,000 men from San Luis Potosi, together with Degollado's forces and others from the South. The reactionary army in the city of Mexico does not number more than 6,000 men. The Juarez government speaks in confident terms of the ability to conquer the capital.

Col. Carlos Butterfield has obtained from the Juarez government an extension of time for commencing his contract for the mail service between the United States and Mexican ports.

It is known here that our government can obtain the right of way over Mexican territory to Arizona, with an outlet to Guaymas on the Gulf of California. The importance of such an arrangement has for months occupied the attention of our government, especially with reference to the saving of time and expense in the transportation of supplies and troops to the Pacific. It is highly probable that these subjects will be embraced in instructions to Minister McLane, as calculated to strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

Letters from Chili, dated April 1, say the civil war in that country continues. Bands of robbers are ravaging the country, and many of the peons have fled to the mountains to prevent being pressed into the army. Work on the railroads is suspended, and the prospect is gloomy in the extreme. The leader of the revolutionists, Galio, is a young man of twenty-six years, with ample fortune, with which he pays his four thousand troops. His mother is also wealthy, and stands up to her son and urges him on.

The Frost and the Fruit.—From letters and the newspapers received from the northern and western portions of the State we are satisfied that the peaches are all killed. Though we had frosty nights here within the past week, we do not think all the peaches are destroyed. We examined some of the trees yesterday and found them comparatively uninjured. Apples are not affected by the frost anywhere. We must make an arrangement with our northwestern friends to exchange peaches for their superb apples.—*Little Rock Democrat.*

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1859.

☞ The Opposition to Democratic peculation, misrule, and extravagance in our State, arrayed now in a most formidable party to reclaim the government from those who have made it bankrupt and a reproach before the world, are looking with intense interest to the success of their friends in Virginia. While we cannot anticipate such an overwhelming change of opinion in the Old Dominion as to assuredly warrant the hope of the election of Mr. Goggin, still we believe if John Letcher is not defeated he will be run so close to the wall that the result will have all the moral effects of a complete victory. We are confident in our conviction that the Opposition in Kentucky will receive comfort and encouragement this month from Virginia, and, although we have no apprehension that lukewarmness or inactivity will injure our good cause, the news of a largely reduced Democratic majority in Virginia will act as a powerful incentive to our friends, and reanimate their exertions during the next three months. In the meantime, the duty of thorough organization presses itself upon our consideration, and we again adjure our friends in every county—no matter how hopelessly they may be in a local minority—to make preparations to have every vote brought out in August. We have a great struggle before us, against odds which would overwhelm any cause that had not its "quarrel just." The last elections in New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, &c., show to what desperate efforts the Administration will resort to retain the semblance of popular approval, to influence the Presidential campaign next year. We have seen the navy yard, custom houses, and marine hospitals subsidized to the iniquitous Federal Government, and the people's money lavished to secure the return of members of Congress, whose only merit was their utter subservience to the Democratic Administration. We must expect and be prepared to resist the employment of the same tactics in Kentucky. The attack will be directed upon the strong Democratic counties, where it is hoped supineness and want of efficient Opposition organization may open a wide door to the commission of fraud and the employment of money in the election. Forewarned forearmed! Our friends in such localities know the danger—let them at an early day make every preparation to avert it by a decided and unflinching exposure of fraud wherever it occurs.

We have a firm and abiding faith in a total Democratic defeat. We felt inspired with hopes of triumph when Joshua F. Bell was nominated for Governor on the 22d February, with such entire unanimity and an enthusiasm which knew no bounds. Week after week we have recorded nominations for Congress and the Legislature, which show that the most able men of the people have been selected to fight for our principles and bear our banners to victory. Never before in the political history of Kentucky has there been exhibited such a self-sacrificing devotion to a cause, irrespective of the individual popularity of men. It would seem as if every locality in the State had emulated the State convention in selecting the very best men, and, as a consequence, there is not a Legislative or Congressional District in the State in which the opponents of Democracy are not working with a hearty good will, and buoyant with the hopes of victory in August. The errors of the past; the fatal want of concerted action in 1856; the uncalled for divisions among ourselves on minor issues to the neglect of the absorbingly important duty of dealing the death blow to crushed and writhing Democracy, and the fatal error made by many good men in voting for Buchanan "as a choice between evils," are all warnings to us in the future, and have taught us that the "hereditary enemies of Democracy" must fight shoulder to shoulder under one gallant leader, and not impair their strength by separate commands. Nothing stands as an impediment to the perfect union of every element of the Opposition.

After a brief respite, Mr. Bell will rejoin Mr. Magoffin at Henderson to-day, and follow him in the canvass of the State. Do not let our gallant leader do all the work himself; send out your local speakers; take the Washington Globe and show the people the extravagance and robbery of the Buchanan party; show them the base attempt to get thirty millions of dollars as a corruption fund to be placed at the undisputed direction of the President; show them what leading Democrats say of the shameful increase of the Government expenditures, and show them that things will go on from bad to worse, unless the gangrene Democracy is cauterized from the system by the burning indignation of the people. Send out men in whom the people have confidence; let conservative gentlemen constitute themselves heralds in the glorious cause of Truth; go into the mountain fastnesses and the retired valleys of the State and teach the dwellers there how corrupt and corrupting Democracy has become; let them know that the Democratic party is preparing to abandon the South and is hopelessly divided in its power or inclination to protect Southern rights. All this can be done by organization. But there is a still more powerful, direct, and effective way to reach the people. Each and every individual of the Opposition, who reads our paper, can do service to the cause by discussing in a friendly manner with his neighbors, whenever an opportunity presents itself, the leading political question of the day—protection to Southern rights. Show to owners of slave property what a monstrous heresy is advocated by leading Democratic organs and orators, and press home to their conviction that such a party and such candidates should not receive the support of true Southern men. Thousands of voters who are occupied with their daily duties and labors have not sufficient time to devote to the perusal of papers and consequently to an understanding of this question, nor will they be able to hear any debate between prominent candidates for office. Force a conviction upon their minds, and they will shrink from this foul Abolition doctrine with loathing and contempt. If you can find any honest Democrats laboring under an erroneous impression as to the course of his party organs and leaders, show him our quotations from their editorials and speeches, and enable him, with light before him, to shun the crooked and dangerous path, which he might otherwise pursue. Let fifty thousand voices proclaim throughout the State in friendly argument with their neighbors the true policy of the South, and urge the whole people to unite and confide the government to our noble champion who speaks out fearlessly his sentiments, and claims all our rights, regardless of offence to Abolitionists and Northern Democrats, and who will never "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning." Let each individual reflect that he is one of ten thousand, who are zealously endeavoring to convert a single man from his erroneous policy, and let each one of those ten thousand labor for that purpose, as if the result depended upon his exertions. Much good is done by public discussion, where both parties will consent to meet and hear the arguments, but Democratic leaders endeavor to keep away the rank and file with too great success, and private arguments can effect the revolution, which a true knowledge of the facts must infallibly cause. The extravagance of the bogus Democracy can be shown up in its hideous and frightful aspect by our intelligent readers—the tendency of that party to disunion in the South and Abolitionism in the North—the oppression and tyranny which characterize it everywhere, and its evident inclination to subvert our free institutions and erect a despotism. All these can be demonstrated, and the small but true conservative element of the Democratic party can be withdrawn and united with us. Make the attempt and do not despair of success, though your twentieth argument may seem to fall upon unwilling ears.

☞ Though there was not much excitement on Saturday, a sufficient demonstration was made to show that the Opposition are alive and awake. In the First and Second Wards a considerable vote was cast, and the Opposition candidate for Constable carried both Wards and the District by the handsome majority of 185, not quite 850 votes being cast. In the Third and Fourth Wards the leading Opposition candidate beat the leading Democrat 104. In the Fifth and Sixth Wards over 500 votes were cast, and Messrs. Clements & Matlack received a majority of 209 to 191, respectively, over the highest Democratic candidate. In the Seventh and Eighth Wards there were no Democratic candidates. All the Opposition candidates for office were elected. We are glad to see this manifestation of activity, as it is a good sign that our friends will pour out in August, and give a magnificent victory to the State ticket.

TOBACCO.—Owing to the busy times with our farmers the receipts of last week have somewhat fallen off.

	Yesterday.	Since Nov. 1.
Pickett	58 hhds.	4137 hhds.
Ninth Street	30 "	2469 "
Todd	26 "	1738 "
Total	114	8344

In looking over the books for a few days back, at our friends Spratt, Bourn, & Co.'s Warehouse—the "Pickett"—we note the following lively prices; $7 85, $7 20, $7 55, $7 85, $7 80, $8 00, $7 40, $7 85, $7 00, $7 25, $7 70, $8 60, $7 30, $7 40, $7 75, $8 00, $8 70, $11 00, $9 00, $9 10, $9 75, $8 00, $8 00. The first seven hhds of the above belonged to Messrs. Chas. P. Edmunds & Son, of Barren co; the next one to Mr. Thos. Burton, of Barren co; the next six to Messrs. Taylor & Johnson, of Calhoon; the next three to Mr. Dan'l Richards, of Adair co.; the next one to Mr. Wm. Haas, of Clarksville, Tenn; the next three to Messrs. Norton, & Bro., of Paducah; and the last two were the second of Mr. George Haselwood's crop, of Taylor co. He and Mrs. Cassandra Haselwood, we understand, intend contending for the premium in the manufacturing class at the "Pickett" on the 25th inst., and we can promise the other contestants in that class a lively time in preventing one or the other getting it. So far as these two are concerned we are free to confess that our sympathies are with the lady, for, although George is one of the best of planters and the cleverest of gentlemen, he is a very naughty fellow in political creed. We however have great hopes of him—indeed, we deem it almost impossible that so good a planter can remain very long a terrible Democrat.

Speaking of premiums—Our tobacco friends will bear in mind that the great exhibition of the "weed" by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, will come off at Messrs. Spratt, Bourn, & Co.'s Warehouse on the 25th inst. We can promise all who will come a magnificent display of fine tobacco, finer eating and the finest of champagnes and perhaps a glimpse of our handsome self—which, of itself, is worth a trip to Mecca.

LITERARY AGENCY.—The attention of our myriads of readers will be attracted to the advertisement of "Beaumont & Fletcher." The advertisement may seem a little peculiar, but we can, with pleasure, vouch for its authors as two among the finest geniuses of all the land. Both of them, each under his own name, have taken high places in the literature of the country.

We have, in hundreds and thousands of cases, been called on by letters and otherwise to do what "Beaumont & Fletcher" propose to do; and we can honestly assure our friends that they will do it better than we should. Their sweet words can lure a bird from the tree or a maiden from the lattice:

LITERARY AGENCY.—The undersigned, believing that a literary agency is a desideratum in all well regulated communities, and knowing that many persons are frequently called on for Album verse, love letters, presentation addresses, funeral notices, Ethiopian drama, poetical advertisements, Fourth of July speeches, and a thousand and one other matters of a literary nature, have resolved to establish a permanent Literary Agency in Louisville. From this day and date they will hold themselves in readiness to furnish anything of a literary nature the public may demand. No article will be furnished for a less sum than *five dollars*, and all communications, to insure *immediate attention* must be accompanied with that sum. Should an additional charge be made the party will be notified immediately. Should the price demanded not suit the applicant, the original sum of *five dollars will be returned*. *All communications strictly confidential.*

Address BEAUMONT & FLETCHER,
m10 d&wtf Box 1437, Louisville, Ky.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The trouble which the people of Central American have had with fillibusters from the United States has caused a very unfriendly feeling towards the people of the United States who are found there. A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Belize, Honduras, that we "cannot even imagine the obloquy and contempt that are heaped on citizens of the United States in the Central American States now. No man who wishes to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific will stir a step without a passport as a British subject. Such passport is a protection, and is sure to be respected, while the contrary is sure to be the case if he relies on a passport as an American citizen."

Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad.—The grading, etc., has been completed from the Kentucky State line to Clarksville, and the track-laying will be commenced in a few days. The rails are expected to reach Clarksville by the last of this week. Under the energetic management of Colonel Quarles and in the fine prospect of a speedy completion of the road, we hear of a large advance in the value of the bonds of the company, a sale of which at very fair prices was reported a few days ago in our commercial columns.—*Nashville Banner.*

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS and COTTON.

Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

QUEBEC, May 8.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., four days later than the advices by the Niagara.

The crisis in Europe continues, but there has been no declaration of war.

Consols have declined to 91¾@92 for money and accounts.

There has been a further partial decline of ⅛d in cotton. Breadstuffs and provisions are tending upward.

Second Dispatch.

QUEBEC, May 9.

Dispatches received by the Anglo-Saxon state that there has been no actual declaration of war as threatened by Austria, and that Austria had given Sardinia 14 days longer to disarm and disband the volunteers.

It is rumored that France and Russia have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive.

The French troops are also said to be entering Sardinia.

A French loan of 500,000,000f. is announced.

Rumors of an alliance between France and Russia had caused a panic in the London money market, and under its effects consols had declined to 91¾@92 for money and account.

Liverpool, April 26th.—The sales of cotton during two days had been 9,000 bales, with a partial decline of ⅛d. The closing quotations are as follows: Middling Orleans 7¼d, middling Uplands 6⅞d. The Manchester advices are unfavorable, there being little inquiry for goods and the market closing weak.

Liverpool, Wednesday, April 27th.—Cotton closed with a tendency to still lower prices; quotations irregular and all qualities are a shade lower. Wheat is advancing; holders demand an advance of 3@4d per cental. Provisions closed steady at the previous advance.

London Money Market, April 27th.—The depression in consols caused by the rumored French and Russian alliance continues. Consols are quoted at 91¾@92.

The steamships Alps, Kangaroo, Persia, and Nova Scotia had all arrived out.

Sardinia replied to the Austrian ultimatum on the 26th ult., but the result had not been divulged. The Austrian troops were expected to cross the Tycino at any moment, although it is reported that the Emperor had agreed to another proposed mediation.

The French troops were entering Piedmont. Great warlike activity prevailed throughout France. The Corps Legislatif met at Paris on the 26th ult. to receive the government statement of the present condition of affairs. Count Walewski made the statement, throwing all the blame on Austria. The French contingent of troops for the year is to be raised to 140,000.

England, Russia, and Prussia have each protested against the conduct of Austria towards Sardinia. The reported alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Russia was concluded on the 22d ult. This announcement has caused the greatest excitement. The British channel fleet has sailed with sealed orders, but its destination is reported to be the Adriatic. It is rumored that the whole militia force of England is to be embodied in anticipation of that country being involved in the impending war.

The Sardinian Chamber has invested King Victor Emanuel with the powers of Dictator.

The commanders of the French army have been announced. Pellissier is commander-in-chief of the army of observation.

The German Diet has decided to keep the principal federal contingent ready to march and to arm the federal ports. The London Exchange and Paris Bourse are in a greatly excited condition, and prices experience the most violent fluctuations. At Paris on Tuesday the three per cent rentes were quoted 62f.9c, a decline of 4f 7c. since the previous day, when they opened at 67f.65c.

The Indian mail had arrived at London with Calcutta dates to March 22d and Hong Kong to the 12th. At Calcutta imports were active at higher rates. Exchange on England 4s 8d. At Shanghai imports were dull, but prices of tea continued firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales for two days include 2,000 bales to speculators and for export; prices easier. Some authorities quote a decline of ⅛d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. report flour buoyant at an advance of 6@9d; sales at 10@13s. Wheat buoyant and 6d higher; western red quoted at 9@9s 9d, and white 9@10s 6d; southern white sells at 10@12s. Corn is also buoyant and 2@3d better; yellow 6s 3d@6s 5d, white 7s 6d@7s 7d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Circulars report beef buoyant with large speculative inquiry; prices are 5d higher. Pork buoyant at 2½@5d higher for good; American bacon firm. Lard quiet at 55s for prime and 60s for extra. Tallow is higher. Rosin dull at 4s for common. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Spirits turpentine firm at 43s.

London Money Market.—The money market is slightly more stringent. It is expected the bank will demand an advance in the rates of discount.

France.—At the meeting of the Legislative Corps, Count Walewski read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place, saying that if the Emperor made war it would be because he had been constrained by the aggressive conduct of Austria. He also said that every possible consideration had been used by France to avert the calamity of war. Count De Morny expressed the hope that if war should ensue it would be confined to Italy.

Piedmont.—Dispatches received at London on the 26th stated that the Austrian troops would enter Piedmont on that day in three divisions. The Piedmontese were to defend themselves at Secia and there await the arrival of the French.

Sardinia.—A dispatch from Turin state that the King and the Chambers would attend religious ceremonies at the Cathedral on the 27th, and the King was to depart immediately with his staff for Alexandria.

Austria.—The official Vienna Gazette publishes a communication calling on Piedmont to reduce its army to a peace footing, disband the volunteers, and within three days to give a positive answer to these requirements, threatening in case of a refusal a resort to arms.

The French legation at Vienna has been ordered to quit the Austrian Capital as soon as the Austrian army crosses the Ticino, which was hourly expected.

Prussia.—The Austrian correspondence says that the Prussia Cabinet had received previous information touching the Austrian ultimatum to Sardinia, and that therefore her faithful adherence to the union with Austria is hoped for.

Sardinia.—It is asserted that the King Victor Emmanuel will command the army in person.

The vote in the Sardinian chambers investing the King with dictatorial powers stood 110 to 24.

France.—Gen. Niel left Paris on the 24th for his command.

The Patrie says the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would leave on Wednesday to join the army.

Four thousand troops had arrived at Toulon to form a camp.

The Paris Moniteur announces officially the following disposition of the French army: Marshall Magnon remains commander of the army at Paris; the Duke of Malakoff will be commander in-chief of the army of observation; Gen. Castilane commander-in-chief of the army at Lyons; Baron D'Hilliers of the first corps d'armee of the Alps; Gen. McMahon commander of the second corps; Marshal Canrobert of the third; and Gen. Niel of the fourth; Prince Napoleon commands the corps pioneer; Gen. Rowdon will be Major General of the army of the Alps.

The regiments which quitted Paris for the frontiers were most enthusiastically cheered by the people. The London Post complains that the policy of the English Cabinet had forced France into an alliance with Russia. A dispatch from Vienna asserts that the French troops had already violated neutral territory. It was also announced that the French troops had arrived at Genoa and entered the Sardinian territory. The Imperial Guard of France had been placed on a war footing. It is reported that the French Minister of Marine has sent orders to all the seaports of France, forbidding the departure of any more boats for the deep sea fishing, as a measure preparatory to enlisting their crews in the French Navy.

The question of the regency of France was agitated. Prince Jerome and the Empress were spoken of.

Flour had advanced in France 2s per sack.

Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which are to be advanced toward Austria and the other two toward the Prussian frontier.

The London Times of the 25th speaking of the Russo French alliance says that this is most startling, changing in a moment the whole aspect of continental affairs.

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

QUEBEC, May 9.

England.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet Earl Derby said that, within twelve hours after the Cabinet knew the course Austria had decided upon, they instructed their Ambassador to protest emphatically against a step which he characterised as precipitate and criminal; also that on that very day, Easter, England had offered to act as mediator. He concluded by repudiating the idea that he had a wish to side with either of the belligerents and advocated a strict armed neutrality.

Sir John Packington said that in case of war squadrons powerful enough to uphold the dignity of England would be found, both in the Mediterranean and the English channel.

The continental bourses were all much excited.

At Amsterdam, on the 26th, there was an extraordinary fall of 5 per cent in Austrian metalliques.

Disturbances had occurred at Naples followed by numerous arrests.

The Russian government had resolved to place the corps d'armee under General Luders on a war footing but not advance as long as Germany refrains, otherwise a corps d'observation would be placed on a war footing.

Advices from China say that Lord Elgin had sailed for England. It is stated at court that Pekin still opposes the admission of the English Ambassador.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 9.

The steamer Adelaide, from Galway, with dates to the 30th ult., arrived this afternoon.

The steamer Hammonia, from New York, arrived out on the 29th.

The news is most important.

There had been no declaration of war, but hostilities were about to commence.

The Austrian troops, 120,000 strong, had crossed the Ticino.

Liverpool, April 29.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 30,000 bales, including 600 bales on speculation and 2500 bales for export. The decline on all qualities for the week has reached ⅛@¼d. The quotations are very irregular, owing to the continental troubles. The sales to-day, Friday, are estimated at 4000 bales, the market closing quiet at the following quotations. Orleans fair 7⅞; middling 6⅞; Mobile fair 7⅝; middling 6⅞; uplands fair 7½; middling 6⅝. The stock of cotton in port is 416,000 bales including 351,000 bales of American.

The advices from Manchester continue to be unfavorable. All kinds of goods have declined in price and business is almost entirely suspended.

Havre Cotton Market, April 28.—New Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 106f and bas at 101f, closing with a declining tendency. The sales of the week have been 6,000; the stock in port is 131,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 29.—Breadstuffs.—The market closes with an advancing tendency and quotations for all qualities are higher.

Provisions—The market continues to exhibit an advancing tendency for all descriptions.

London, April 29.—Consols are quoted at 89@89¼. The Bank of England has advanced the rates to 4½ per cent.

The crossing of the river Ticino by the Austrian troops had not yet been officially confirmed. No actual conflict had yet taken place.

The French army was pouring into the Piedmontese territory.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany had joined France and Piedmont against the Austrians.

The report of the French and Russian alliance has been denied, but an official of the London Times publishes the provisions of the treaties which are said to have been entered into by those two governments.

The beneficial effect which was produced by the denial, on the funds, was injured by the publication, and a great panic on the London 'change was the result. Consols at one time fluctuated as low as 88. In consequence of the fluctuation and hazardous speculations, about forty failures among the stock-brokers are announced.

The War Crisis.—It had been telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th of April 100,000 Austrians under Gulia crossed the Ticino in three corps and took the road toward Novara; also, that they afterward blew up the bridge of Buffalora, over which they had crossed. The news, as yet, lacks confirmation from official quarters and some doubts were thrown upon it.

It was reported that Austria had accepted the proffered mediation of England and postponed the declaration of war.

France had not yet accepted the mediation, but is said to be considering it.

The Constitutionel, of Paris, and the Daily News, of London, deny the existence of the reported alliance between France and Russia.

The News further states that the document which has been signed and which gave rise to the report is a mere convention.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, April 29.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote flour buoyant at an advance of 1d since Tuesday, being an advance of 1s 6d per cental for the week. Western sold at 11@14s. Wheat is buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry, at an advance of 9d to 1s since Tuesday, being an advance of 1s 6d for the week. Western red is quoted at 9s 10d@10s 9d; Western white 10s@12s; Southern 10s 9d@13s 6d. Corn is buoyant, with an advance of 1s since Tuesday; mixed is quoted at 6s 8d@6s 9d; yellow 6s 9d@7s; white 7s 7d@8s.

Provisions.—The market closes active. Pork and beef buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry, and all qualities advanced. Bacon quiet, but holders demand an advance of 1s@1s 6d. Lard quiet, but firm at 58@60s for prime, and 60s@62s for extra. In tallow there is also a large speculative inquiry, and it has advanced to 60s. The market closed quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.

The steamer Coatzacoalcos is below with San Francisco dates to the 20th.

The Sonora brought $1,700,000 in treasure and three hundred passengers. The miners are prosperous and remitting largely.

The markets are more active. Flour is selling at $9 50; lard 13@14c.

The Sandwich Island volcano is still active. The accounts from Fraser river are favorable.

Vera Cruz, 1st—Minititlan, 4th—Acapulco, 27th—The Liberals have taken San Blas, Mazatlan, Manzanilla, and Colima with hard fighting; reactionists routed.

Alvarez is at Providencio with Salva, receiving supplies from California and preparing to march on the Capital.

McLane is at Minititlan on an official visit to Consul Alien.

Degollado is at Taluca. He says the explosion of the magazine and want of ammunition caused the defeat of Robles with 1700 men in Jalapa. Ampudia with 2,000 men returned from Orizaba and encamped before Jalapa.

Juarez had issued a general exequatur to all American Consuls and had restored Mr. Black.

The English and French fleets will leave Sacrificios on the 2nd.

John Vernon has been committed for killing Capt. Rossiere, co-proprietor of the Louisiana Courier.

Nicola Pietro was arrested with the negro Sinchez, the New York murderer. Pietro harbored Sinchez.

Arrived—Steamship Arizonia from Brazos (?) with $748,000 in specie.

BOSTON, May 9.

An election was held to-day to decide on the proposition made by the last Legislature providing for an amendment of the Constitution, to debar the foreign-born citizen from the right of voting for two years after the completion of his naturalization. The returns from 80 towns show the following result: Yeas 12,837, nays 8,132. In this city the vote stood—yeas 3,516, nays 2,895. The indications from the vote, as far as heard from, are that the amendment has been carried by a large majority.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The bank statement for the week ending Saturday shows an increase of loans of $813,000, decrease of specie $213,000, increase of circulation $504,000, decrease of deposits $690,000.

An American frigate has been signalled below. She is supposed to be the Sabine, of the Paraguay expedition, having on board Commissioner Bowlin.

W. H. Neilson was elected President of the board of brokers this morning. The other officers of the board are the same as those of last year.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Typographical Union of this city extended hospitalities yesterday to the delegates returning from the recent National convention in Boston. They visited the prominent points about the city, partook of a banquet at the Florence House, and were present at Laura Keene's theatre in the evening.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

The advices from Minititlan brought by the steamer Coatzacoalcos are to the 4th inst.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn arrived at Minititlan on the 1st inst. with Mr. McLane, the U. S. Minister, on an official visit to Mr. Allen, U. S. Consul. Mr. McL. had published an important letter defending the United States from the charges contained in the protest issued by the Miramon Government.

BOSTON, May 6.

At an investigation at Salem on Monday last by two agents of the United States Treasury Department, Mr. S. W. Mullett, ex-Inspector of Customs, testified that the signatures of over 500 persons to a petition recommending Dr. George B. Loring for Collector of Salem in 1853 were forged in his presence by Messrs. Loring and G. W. Pike. The latter is now Collector of Salem. Dr. Loring, failing to obtain the Collectorship, was appointed Post master of Salem on the recommendation of said petition.

Several prominent Democrats declared their alleged signatures to the petition forgeries. It is not known what action will be taken in the premises. Mr. Pike's opponents are confident of his removal.

LEXINGTON, May 3.

The Democracy of the Ashland District met in convention at Nicholasville to-day. Hon. Jas. B. Clay having declined a re-election, Capt. W. E. Simms, of Bourbon, an Old Line Whig and ex-editor of the Paris Flag, was nominated on the first ballot. He declined the Lieutenant Governorship in favor of Linn Boyd at the Frankfort convention.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The official statement just prepared for publication shows that Congress at the last session appropriated for legislative, executive, civil, and miscellaneous purposes nearly $11,000,000; for diplomatic and consular purposes $48,000; for the Indian Department and revolutionary, invalid, and other pensions, upwards of $3,250,000; for army fortifications and military academy $15,249,000; for naval service $10,527,000; for the ocean steam mail service $441,229; making a total of $41,867,699.

In addition to the above about $11,000,000 should be added for indefinite appropriations and to carry out the provisions of pre-existing laws, including the collection of revenues from customs.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Mobile Register, of Tuesday last, contains the reply of ex-Minister Forsyth to the recent editorial in the Constitution, which assigned certain reasons why he was not sent back as our Minister. He says records of the Department show that it is unequivocally false that he was the first foreign minister to recognize the Zuloaga government; that just the reverse of this was true—he was the last. After this the Juarez government was formed at Queretaro. He adds that it was the reverse of the truth that he was obnoxious to the Liberal party, and it was his notorious sympathy with it that he was indebted for the hatred and hostility of the Zuloaga government, resulting at last in forcing him to break off his relations with it. He severely criticises the course of the Administration toward him.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Theodore Dreel, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JACOB KRIEGER to Miss CAROLINE FOELMOFF, all of this city.

In Bowling Green on the 4th inst., by Rev. Thomas M. Vaughan, Mr. ROBT. S. MILLAR, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Miss MAGGIE HUGHES, of Bowling Green.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. Thos. Bottomley, Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS to Miss MARY F. STANFIELD, all of this city.

In Bardstown, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. Adkinson, Mr. JOHN C. TOLBERT to Miss MARGARET E. ROLLS, both of Nelson county.

At the U. S. Marine Hospital, near Louisville, on Easter Monday, April 25th, by the Rev. Jos. S. Large, FREDERICK RECTANUS to Miss MISSOURI F. GORDON.

On Friday morning, May 6th, at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Mrs. MISSOURI F. RECTANUS, in the 19th year of her age.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 6th inst., Mr. JOSEPH B. SMITH, late Professor of Music in the Institution for the Blind and Organist at the Unitarian Church.

In San Francisco at the St. Francis Hotel, April 8, of consumption, CHARLES H. MILLER, born in Louisville Kentucky, and late of St. Louis, Mo., aged 32 years and 5 months.

At St. Louis, Mo., on the 3d inst., of scarlet fever, after two days illness, FLORENCE SHREVE THUM, aged 5 years and 4 months, daughter of George W. and Francis A. Thum.

In Carrollton, Ky., on the 28th inst., Mr. HENRY MOORE, a highly esteemed citizen of that place.

In Jefferson county, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, Mrs. SARAH H. MERIWETHER, wife of the Hon. David Meriwether, late Governor of New Mexico, after an illness of three days.

Mrs. Meriwether died in the 59th year of her age. For the past few years she had been occasionally afflicted with serious disease of the stomach, which occasionally proved very intractable. Her recent attack was unquestionably connected with this malady, which aided in rendering it fatal.

Mrs. Meriwether was known to the writer of this account upwards of twenty-six years, and the quiet, unassuming, and dignified graces of her deportment made an early impression that grew deeper and broader with advancing years. To her domestic virtues she was unsurpassed. Her mind had a great deal of natural vigor, and its natural forces were increased by intercourse with the works of the master minds of English literature. She reared a family of seven children, and she had the satisfaction of seeing them exhibit the traits in maturity of that early culture to which she assiduously devoted herself. Her family, her relatives, and numerous friends will greatly miss her from that circle of duties to which she confined her attentions and in which she excelled. Her husband and family have our heart-felt and sincere condolements in their heavy affliction and bereavement.

Near his residence in Montgomery county, Tenn., of a tedious and trying illness, Mr. ETHELBERT S. WILCOX, in the 53d year of his age.

The deceased was an honorable and exemplary man, a kind husband and father, and a consistent Christian; he leaves a bereaved family and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his loss.

Nashville Union and American please copy.

On the 6th inst., at the Galt House, of inflammation of brain, RANDOLPH, eldest son of Boone and Eliza Ratley, aged 5 years and 9 days.

Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

On Saturday, May 7th, JEMIMA TAYLOR, daughter of Mrs. Jemima Taylor, aged 17 years.

At the Ashland House, in Philadelphia, May 7th, WILLIAM JAMES CHAPLAIN, only son of Sallie B. and John F. McMullin, of that city.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

There is such information in Washington as to warrant the belief that the time of the settlement of our affairs with Costa Rica is not far distant.

So far, the Water Witch and the Fulton are the only vessels to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and these cannot be immediately dispatched, as they are to be overhauled and thoroughly repaired at Norfolk.

The State and War Departments to-day made up their dispatches for Utah.

Gen. Johnston will hereafter await the orders of the Governor before calling out the troops to act as a posse comitatus to assist the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws.

The Postmaster General has made a decision on the bids for the California mail service, but he declines to furnish the information for the distant press.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says Signor Mata is sanguine of the success of the Mexican Liberals.

Brigham Young has offered to sell out the Mormon interests in Utah for a reasonable sum and to remove in a specified time. The matter, which has been kept very secret, is likely to be arranged.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

LOUISVILLE, May 10.

REMARKS.—The market has been quiet, but, nevertheless unsettled. The steamer's news received on Thursday last tending to the belief that a war in Europe was inevitable inspired more confidence in holders of breadstuffs and provisions. In the former consider his transactions took place at constantly advancing prices, influenced by a corresponding advance elsewhere and also very light stocks with small receipts. Barrel pork has been neglected, but for bacon, especially sides, there has been an active inquiry. Tobacco has continued to sell at full prices, though it was generally anticipated that the warlike news would have a depressing effect on it. Prices for fair to good leaf are fully 75c to $1 ₩ hundred higher than they were three weeks ago. A heavy advance in both sugar and molasses at New Orleans, supposed to have been caused by damages sustained on the sugar plantations by crevasses and also by recent frosts, has caused prices to get up here, but not in a corresponding extent.

Bagging and bale rope continues dull. There is nothing doing in cotton. Cheese has declined. Hay is very firm. Pig metal is lower. Linseed oil, flaxseed, and wool have declined. Whisky has advanced. The money market continues easy. Eastern sight exchange is very firm. There is considerable uneasiness displayed in regard to Illinois and Wisconsin currency and much of it is returned. Some persons apprehend a crash. A good deal of the circulation of the Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri banks is also being returned for coin. There is also just now a large amount of coin being exported to Europe. Altogether, the tendency of the money market is towards stringency.

The telegraph last evening brought us four days' later advices from Europe. The most warlike features in her intelligence are the great fall in consols, a decline in cotton, and an advance in breadstuffs and provisions.

The river has been falling rapidly and the falls are no longer navigable. There is plenty of water however in the channel from Pittsburg to Cairo for the largest boats. The Lower Mississippi continues out of its bank, and has caused immense destruction. The city of New Orleans has been threatened by the overflow. Freights are very scarce and rates ruinously low.

The weather has been everything that the agriculturist could desire. The thermometer has ranged from 65 to 85. For the last two days we have had several heavy showers.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

ALCOHOL.—We quote 76 ₩ cent proof 48, and 98 ₩ cent 57c ₩ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—In bagging only a few small sales have been made, mostly handloom and flax at 14c. A better demand is soon expected. We quote handloom nominally from 12c to 13½c and powerloom and flax 14c. In rope some large transactions have taken place, amounting in all to about 1,800 coils, mostly machine, at 7¾c for large lots and 7½c in a small way. Inferior to prime hand-spun may be quoted from 5½c to 6½c.

COTTON.—Nothing doing. The foreign arrival of which we had telegraph advices yesterday notices a further decline of ⅛d in the Liverpool market.

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.—Cotton yarns we continue to quote—Tennessee at 7@7½, 8@8½, and 9@9½c and Maysville and Pittsburg 7½@8, 8½@9, and 9½@10c. Sheetings continue firm at 9c. Cannelton batting 12½c.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star candles unchanged; we quote 17, 18, and 19c, 4 mos. The demand is mostly for light weight. Hard pressed tallow candles continue at 11½c. Soap, common, we quote $1 62@$1 75 per box, and German and fancy 5@6c per lb.

COAL.—Pittsburg is retailing at 12c delivered. By the boatload we quote 8½ to 9c on the river. Pomeroy 10c.

CHEESE.—New Western Reserve has declined to 8½@9c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Several large transactions have taken place in flour during the week and at constantly advancing prices. At the close the stock on hand is light, and the receipts of wheat are so light that the mills are lying idle most of the time. The closing prices are $6 50 for city mills superfine, $7 for extra, and $7.25 to $7 50 for choice and fancy. We noticed a sale yesterday of 300 bbls superfine city mills at our quotation. The millers have put up the price of wheat 5c, and we now quote good red and white at $1 25 and $1 35, and a round lot would bring over our figures. The stock of corn is small and the arrivals very light; dealers offer 75@78c from wagons—retail lots have been sold from store at 80c, sacks included. Oats would bring 50c from wagons; from store we quote 60@65c. Cornmeal 90c. Barley nominal at 60c and rye 75@80c. Bran per ton $20.

GROCERIES.—Great firmness has characterized the grocery market, and there has been some speculative movement in sugar. The sales to the trade have been 150 hhds at prices ranging from 7 to 7¾c, and some few hhds choice at 7¾c. Exclusive of these transactions, a city jobbing house took 100 hhds in one lot at 6¾c, and yesterday a sale of 100 hhds to go out of the market at 7@7¼c. Refined and crushed sugars continue to range from 10 to 11½c. A few hundred packages molasses have been taken, in small lots, at 37@38c for bbls and 40c for ½ bbls. Coffee continues firm, with sales of 600 bags Rio at 11¾@12¼c, 12c being the ruling rate. Laguayra we quote at 1¾c. Rice we quote at 4¾c.

FRUITS.—Raisins, we quote M. R. $3 75@3 90 and very scarce; layer at $3 95@3 95. Figs, 13c. Dates, 8c. Lemons $3 50@3 75 per box. No oranges in market. No dried fruit coming in, and market bare of stock.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—We quote from the country feathers 45c, ginseng 60c, beeswax 26@28c, and rags 2@3¼c.

HAY.—Receipts light and stock reduced, and prices are therefore very firm. We quote lots from the wharf $16@16 50 per ton.

HEMP.—Manufacturers are still paying $110@112 per ton. A sale of 25 tons during the week at $105 per ton.

HIDES.—Dealers pay butchers 6½c; other descriptions are unchanged.

IRON.—Pig very dull and lower. A sale of 25 tons Tennessee at $25, 6 mos. We cannot give accurate quotations for other descriptions. We quote best charcoal bar at 3¼@4c, real 2¾@3c, charcoal sheet iron 5¾@6c, stonecoal 4¼@4¾c.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Nominal. We continue to quote 29@30 and 39@40c for all wool, full width; cotton mixed and narrower goods can be bought at from 25 to 28c and from 35 to 38c—the former figures for linsey and the latter for jeans.

LEATHER.—Firm and unchanged. The following are the current selling rates from store:

Oak Sole Leather, per lb	33 to 36c
Hemlock do. do.	23 to 25c
Harness Leather, finished, per lb	28 to 30c
Do. do. rough	23 to 25c
Bridle do. finished, per doz	40 to 45 00
Upper do. do.	30 to 36 00
Upper do. rough	22 to 28 00
Calf Skins, finished, per doz	25 to 36 00
Kip do. do.	30 to 45 00

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we still quote at 6¾c by the ton and 6½c in smaller quantities. Pig lead 7½c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $1 90@$2, superior at $1 70@$1 80 and Clinton at $1 50@$1 60, according to quantity. Shot we quote at $1 75.

NAILS.—We quote by the quantity delivered on the $3 for 10d's and the corresponding rates for the other sizes. In first hands from store by the dray load $3 10 and by retail $3 25.

OILS.—Linseed oil we now quote at 70c. Lard oil we quote at 80@85c for No. 2 and pure. Ashland coal oil 80c for lubricating and 85c for burning.

PROVISIONS.—In the forepart of the week sales of mess pork to the extent of 1,500 bbls were made at $16, which was a decline of 50 to 75c per bbl. Subsequently holders advanced the price, and only about 200 bbls were taken at $16 25. Yesterday $16 50 was the asking rate, but nothing transpired. Bacon has been in pretty good demand, especially sides. The sales have been 100 casks shoulders on p. t., 100 casks pork house, clear sides at 10½c packed, and yesterday 260 casks ribbed sides and 125 casks clear sides taken by a city dealer at 9 and 10½c packed. Besides the above there have been sales on orders of 28 casks clear sides at 10½c, about 20 casks ribbed sides at 9c, and 25 casks shoulders at 7c, pkgs extra, and a few casks hams at 10½c for canvassed and 11½c for sugar-cured. The only considerable sale in lard was 3 tierces at 11c. Orders are filled at 11¾c for tierces and 12¼@12½c for keg.

No bacon arriving from the country. It would bring 6¾, 9½, and 10¼c for shoulders, hams, and clear sides, and 10¾ and 11¾@11¾c for bbl and keg lard.

POTATOES.—We quote prime Northern potatoes $3@3 25 per bbl, from store. The demand for them is altogether in a small way.

SEEDS.—The season is over. No flaxseed arriving, which has declined to $1 25. Millet $2 75@3.

STARCH.—We quote No. 1 6c.

TIN PLATE.—We quote common IC 10x14, $10 25, IX 10x14, $12 00, IC roof 14x20, loaded, $10, IX 14x20, loaded, $11 75, 4X, 14x20, Bright $13 50, DX100 plate $13; block tin per lb 35c. Zinc—casks, ₩ lb, 10c, sheets 10c.

TOBACCO.—The business in tobacco has been at very full rates, and in some descriptions at an advance on last week's prices. The sales have kept pace with the receipts. The demand continues very active. The war news has thus far not affected the market. We now quote lugs, light and heavy weights, at $3 50 to 4 50, and some have been sold as high as $5; common leaf $4 75 to $5 50, medium $5 50 to $7, and good to fine leaf $7 to $10. The sales of the week have been 659 hhds at the following prices, viz: 5 hhds trash at $2 25@3 07; 100 hhds at $3 30@3 95, 128 at $4@4 95, 79 at $5@5 95; 161 at $6@6 95; 117 at $7@7 95; 33 at $8@8 85, 15 at $9@9 95, 3 at $10@10 25, and 1 at $11. The sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, were 112 hhds, viz: 2 hhds wet at $1 85 and 2 15, 27 at $3 30@3 95, 19 at $4@4 95, 12 at $5 25@5 95, 23 at $6@6 80, 15 at $7@7 95, 9 at $8@8 70, and 1 at $9 75.

WHISKY.—Has advanced to 26¾c for raw.

WOOL.—Has declined, and we now quote 24c for grease, 30@31 for pulled, and 33@35 for tub-washed. Manufacturers are generally buying in small quantities.

FREIGHTS.—Very scarce. To New Orleans from Portland 20c ₩ hundred for pound freights, 35c ₩ bbl for pork, 40c ₩ bbl for whisky, 50c per sheep, $5 for mules, and $8 for horses and cattle. On way freight a small advance is charged.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market continues to be reported easy, but the tendency is decidedly towards stringency. Owing to the scarcity of Eastern exchange, the circulation of the Kentucky and Indiana banks is being rapidly returned, and the high rates of exchange at Chicago has checked confidence in the Illinois and Wisconsin banks. The discount on their notes has been increased, and they are very reluctantly taken. The shipments of coin to Europe have also largely increased within a few weeks. New York sight exchange is firm at ½ premium. For New Orleans sight there is but little inquiry. Large amounts were sold last week at ¼ premium and some at par. We now quote Illinois and Wisconsin currency at 2 discount. Tennessee, Indiana State, and Ohio State Banks continue at par. Missouri and Indiana free banks, and South Carolina ¼ discount; North Carolina and Georgia 1 discount.

Gold is selling at ¾ prem. and bought at ½@¾ prem. Silver is dull; the brokers take it from their customers at par, but would not buy any quantity at less than 1 dis.

The St. Louis Republican, of yesterday, says:

The moderate demand for money is fairly supplied by our discounting institutions, which pass nearly all the business paper that offers conformably to their rules. All negotiations of notes within three rules are at the old figures of 1½ to 2 per cent. per month, simply to cover the risk. Notes secured by real estate, if A. No. 1, can be negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum; But the larger part of these securities go at 12 per cent.

The impression that much gold is being sent eastwardly from St. Louis unfounded, if the books of one of our Express companies, which claims to be the carrier of by far the largest part that goes forward, are to be taken as a guide. Information from that source would lead to the belief that for sometime past the shipments have been lighter than usual.

We hope the symptoms of a renewed "war" between the note-circulating banks and other institutions are fallacious. Appearances are, however, unfavorable.

The movement in exchange last week was much as usual. There was, perhaps, a lessened demand for Eastern sight, which, however continues scarce and closed at the heretofore rate of ¾ premium. The quotations are of course to be always understood for bankable funds. For currency the rate has been 1½ to 2 per cent. premium, regular customers being able to purchase on more favorable terms. New Orleans was in small demand at ¾ premium.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:

The news from Europe has created considerable excitement in the market; the impression is that war is imminent, and there is much discussion as to the probable effect of such hostilities upon financial affairs in this country. We have heard it asserted in some quarters that a war in Europe would create a greater demand there for money, and lead to drafts on this country, but our own impression has been that the effect would be the very reverse of this, and that the tendency of capital under such a disturbed state of things abroad would be towards this country. Certainly, so far as trade will be interfered with by war, there will be less employment for capital; and the increased wants of European governments which may lead to more temporary rates of interest, will be likely in the same ratio to lessen the public confidence in the securities offered for it. We can see no reason for any trouble here growing out of foreign quarrels, except such as has already been counted upon by the timid in advance of the contest.

Foreign exchange is only moderately active, buyers purchasing with less confidence, for very obvious reasons, and many persons were desirous of hearing further from Europe before making their remittances. Rates are nominally the same.

The stock market broke down this morning, the bears having an evident advantage.

When the act of Congress was passed reducing the weight of the silver coin representing the fractional parts of a dollar, it was generally supposed that one effect would be the gradual displacement of small bank notes by a specie currency. This was being realized to some extent, and since 1853 the coinage of the new silver amounted to about $38,000,000, only about $1,800,000 of which remains at the mint. Within a few days we have been surprised to learn that a much larger portion of this coin than we had supposed is held by the banks of this city, and is included in their weekly return of specie.

We have been unable to gain exact particulars, but it is estimated that several millions (some say $5,000,000) of the specie here is in this coin. We do not think that there is any cause for alarm in the fact that such silver is not a legal tender in sums above $5, for the banks holding it could by a small concession turn the whole of it into gold. But we think that it would be far better both for the masses of the people and the banks themselves if this coin occupied the place in circulation now occupied by the one dollar notes.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the last week are larger than for the previous week, and nearly double the corresponding totals for the previous two years. We annex the comparative summary:

☞ Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$990,815	$739,343	$1,540,245
Thrown on market	993,353	819,506	1,379,513
Since Jan. 1st.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$38,364,297	$17,357,860	$44,477,698
Thrown on market	37,919,618	22,293,619	42,538,556

The following is a dispatch to the St. Louis Republican:

BOONVILLE, May 7.

The bankers of St. Louis and the Savings Institutions are making runs on the Branch Banks. They drew out of the Branch at Brunswick $30,000; the Branch at Glasgow $50,000; and the Branch at Lexington $50,000—the Wm. H. Russell having this booty on board, bound down to-day.

The Indianapolis Journal says:

Illinois and Wisconsin currency has been returned home in such quantities that exchange on New York cannot be purchased with it in Chicago for less than a premium of 2@2½ per cent., which is really a discount to the amount of premium charged on exchange. The banks of Wisconsin are so overrun with Illinois money that they threaten to return it home en masse for redemption, and the Illinois banks, to keep them from doing so, threaten to retaliate in case the Wisconsin banks commence the run. There is no confidence in this currency, even at home, and a crash, involving in ruin the business of the West, will sooner or later take place. The action of the Indiana banks, in running this currency home, and taking the initiative in the measure against it, will result to the great benefit of the people of this state.

Bourbon House Stock Market—Crenshaw & Carrithers.

LOUISVILLE, May 10, 1859.

The market for the present week has been well supplied with cattle and but few selling, prices ranging from 4, 4¼, 4½, to 5½c. Number in last week 187 head.

Prices of hogs for the past week have been rather better than heretofore. Prices are from 4¾, 4½, 5, to 5½c gross, with a fair supply on hand. Number in 187 head.

The market for the past week has been well supplied with sheep and lambs. Sheep are worth from $3 to $4 per head, according to quality, and one extra lot raised by Eli Sharp, of Spencer county, Ky., sold at the price of $7 75 per head to Mr. G. Abrams, one of the largest of our sheep butchers in the city—always has good meat on hand. Number in 487 head.

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

There has been a fair supply of cattle in the market the past week. The market is completely overstocked with hogs and a fair supply of sheep. First quality of cattle have sold at $5@$5 75, second rate $4@$4 90, third rate $3@$3 90 per 100 lbs gross. Hogs $4 50 to $6 per 100 lbs gross. Sheep $1 50@$3 per head. Received the past week 58 cattle, 541 hogs, and 391 sheep.

NEW YORK, May 9, P. M.

Cotton very dull. Flour advanced—sales of 27,000 bbls. Corn advanced—sales 37,000 bushels—white 90@95. Beef firm at $10@13. Prime pork declined 10 cents—sales at $12 87½. Lard heavy. Whisky firm at 28@28½—sales unimportant. Molasses steady at 38@40. Freights heavy; no cotton to Liverpool ⅛. Bacon quiet—shoulders 6@6¼; linseed oil 63@64c. Hides dull—Western 20c.

Stocks steady—Chicago & Rock Island 60½; Illinois Central Bonds 86½; Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana 9¾; Milwaukee & Mississippi 6; Virginia Sixes 97½; Missouri Sixes 86½; United States Fives, 1874, 104½; Galena & Chicago 63½; Michigan Central 44; Erie 7½; Cleveland & Toledo 25½; Panama 122½; Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company 86.

CINCINNATI, May 9, P. M.

Flour buoyant after the foreign news and prices higher but somewhat irregular; sales of 1,600 bbls closing at $6 80@6 90 for superfine and $7@7 25 for extra white wheat. Whisky unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls at 26c. A good demand for bacon, with sales of 350 hhds at 7c for shoulders and 9c for sides, being an advance of ⅛c. At the current rates holders sell freely. The demand is chiefly from Philadelphia and Baltimore. About 200,000 lbs bulk meat sold at 6@6c for shoulders and sides. Nothing done in lard or mess pork. Prime bbl lard is saleable at 10½c but is held at 11c. No change in groceries. Money easy. Exchange firm at ¾ premium.

BALTIMORE, May 9, M.

Flour firm; Howard Street held at $7 00 per bbl; no sales. Wheat firm at $1 70@2 for white, and $1 60@1 70 for red. Corn firm at 85@87c for white, and 87@8 for yellow. Provisions firm. Bacon sides 9½c. Mess pork sells at $17 25. Whisky advanced; Ohio 26c; city 29c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.

Sales of cotton 700 bales; market unsettled, awaiting the Persia's advices. Molasses 36c. Flour advancing. Sales at $6 50.

NEW YORK, May 9, M.

Flour advanced 5@10c; sales 15,000 bbls at $5 75@5 85 for State, $7@7 20 for Ohio, and $6 60@7 10 for Southern. Wheat 2@4c higher; sales 22,000 bushels at $1 98 for white and $1 53@1 60 for Western red. Corn advanced; 10,500 bushels sold at 93@95c for mixed and 94@95c for yellow. Mess pork $16 12½@16 18¾. Prime lard dull. Whisky firm.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 900 bales at a decline of ⅛c. Orleans middling 12; sales of three days 13,500 bales; receipts for three days 5,000 bales against 11,000 last year; receipts at all southern ports ahead of last year 738,000 bales. Flour advanced to $6 12½. Corn advanced to $1 03. Mess pork $16 50.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 6,000 bales—New Orleans middling, 12. Flour advancing; sales at $6 25. Freights of cotton to Liverpool, ⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 7,000 bales before the steamer's news. Market firm. Exchange on London 108½@109⅞; on New York 1⅜; at sight ¾ discount to par.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 1,000 bales. The steamer's news suspended operations. Quotations are nominal—Orleans middling 12. Sales of the week 30,000 bales; receipts last week 8,500 bales, against 18,000 bales last year. Exports 42,000; total 1,545,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year 157,500. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year 735,000. Stock at New Orleans 192,000, against 298,000 last year. Unsold 40,000. Sugar buoyant at ¼ advance; sales at 6¾c. Molasses 38c. Oats 67c. Pork steady at $16 50. Coffee 11¼@12c; sales of the week 5,250 sacks; imports 9,500; stock at New Orleans 18,500, against 10,500 last year. Freights of cotton to Havre 9-16.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, May 4.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality, per cwt	$11 50@12 00
Ordinary	10 00@11 25
Common	10 00@10 50
Inferior	9 00@ 9 50

COWS AND CALVES.

First quality	$5 00@60 00
Ordinary	45 00@50 00
Common	35 00@40 00
Inferior	25 00@30 00

VEAL CALVES.

First quality, ₩ lb	6 @ 6½
Ordinary	5 @ 5½
Common	4½@ 5
Inferior	3 @ 4

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Prime quality, ₩ head	$6 00@ 8 00
Ordinary	5 00@ 6 00
Common	4 00@ 5 00
Inferior	3 00@ 4 00

SWINE.

First quality	6¾@ 6⅞
Other qualities	6 @ 6½

Remarks.—Under moderate receipts the demand was active to day and holders were enabled to recover the decline of last week, sales making freely at the advanced rates. The cattle were only of a fair average quality, but with several lots of very fine still fed, which brought very high prices. The range was from 9 to 12c, and the average price about 10½c per pound. There were sold at Bergen Hill on Monday about 900 head, at prices ranging from 9 to 11½c, with but few sales at the latter rate. There were on sale at all the city yards about 3,500 head, but as the figures were not made at the Washington yards when our reporter left, we are unable to give a complete recapitulation. At O'Brien's, Chamberlin's, and Browning's there were offered but few, as usual, and they were readily taken at the above rates.

Cows and calves were dull, plenty, and unchanged. Veals are in plentiful supply and sell slowly at from 4 to 6@6½c; the latter an extreme rate.

Sheep are also in moderate request at $3 to $6 for inferior to good, but with sales of extras at our outside quotations.

Swine are in moderate supply and selling slowly at our quotations.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, May 3, P. M.

The market was in favor of purchasers, and near 1,100 sheep, with an ample supply of the other descriptions of stock, remain on sale:

Beef cattle, Western, first quality	$ @11 50
Beef cattle, Western, second quality	@10 50
Hogs, per 100 lbs net	7 00@ 7 50
Sheep, in lots, ordinary and good, per head	2 00@
Sheep, choice, per head	@ 5 00

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, May 3.

Cattle.—The supply of beef cattle during the week has been quite light, and prices of the higher grades are fully 50 ₩ cwt higher, and $6 has been obtained for prime beeves; common grades are unchanged. We quote inferior and common at $3 75@4 25, fair to good $4 75@5 50, and prime at $5 75@6.

Hogs have ruled rather better, and first-class corn fattened may be called a shade higher. We now quote $4 50 to $5 60 ₩ cwt gross as the range.

FOUNDERY AND MACHINE SHOP
For Sale at Auction.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th of June, 1859, commencing at 10 o'clock, the Ground and Brick Buildings, consisting of Foundery, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Brass Foundery and Pattern Shop, situated on the south side of Monroe street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Louisville, Ky. The foundery has 3,500 feet moulding floor; blacksmith shop has six forges and a fine lot of tools; machine shop has about 12,000 square feet of room, with boiler and two engines to drive machinery, one for fan.

1 large Horizontal Boring Mill, for cylinders.
2 Upright Boring Mills, turn 6½ and 9 feet.
1 Double-Headed Lathe, 36 feet bed; swings 40 inches.
1 " " " 21 " " 33 "
7 small Lathes; turn from 3 to 12 feet.
1 Planer 12 feet by 3 feet square.
1 Compound Planer, with circular attachment.
3 Wood Turning Lathes.
3 Drill Presses, 1 Gear Cutter, 1 Bolt Cutter, Vises, and a fine assortment of small tools, to expedite work.

Terms of sale will be, for the buildings and ground (which will be sold without any of the machinery), $7,000, in one, two, three, four, and five years, and the excess upon six and eighteen months, with lien and approved security upon the four first payments. The machinery and tools will be sold in detail; all sums of $50 and under, cash; from $50 to $500, six months, $500 to $1,000, six and twelve months; and over $1,000, six, twelve, and eighteen months, with approved security, payable in bank; all deferred payments to bear interest from date.

F. A. GARDNER,
Assignee of Lawson & Peasce.

N. B.—The above buildings are admirably suited for an Agricultural Implement Manufactory, Planing Mill, Furniture or Tobacco Factory, Brewery, and for many other branches of manufactures. m3 dtd&w3

E. W. MACDONALD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND MANUFACTURER OF
Galvanized Iron Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, and Water-Coolers,
No. 49 Fourth st.,
BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MACDONALD'S IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR.
THE FRANKLIN REFRIGERATOR.
ICE CHESTS for Plantations, Steamboats, &c.
THE GLOBE WATER-COOLER.
THE ARCTIC WATER-COOLER.
WATER-COOLERS for Office Use, &c., &c.

MACDONALD'S
Improved Galvanized Iron Refrigerator,
On Practical and Scientific Principles—the best and most convenient article in use for cooling and preserving Meats, Milk, Butter, Fruits, Wines, &c.

☞ Circulars and Cards, giving full description of the above-named article, will be sent to any address on application. may4 d&wtf

Margaret Halladay vs. A. Halladay's Heirs, &c. } Louisville Chancery Court.

THE creditors of A. Halladay are hereby notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate and that the 1st day of June next has been appointed by said Court, on or before which claims against said Halladay's estate can be presented and proved according to law.

THO. P. SMITH,
m10 d3&w3 Commissioner of Lou. Chancery Court.

C. Loesch vs. V. Loech's Heirs, &c. } In Louisville Chancery Court.

THE creditors of Valentine Loesch are notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate and that the first day of June, 1859, has been appointed by said Court, on or before which claims against said estate can be presented to and proved according to law.

THO. P. SMITH,
m10 d3&w3 Commissioner of Louisville Chancery Court.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER & PILLS,
For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats, and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than knawing rats, bed-bugs, and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember—

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, New York.

Also, the Mexican Mustang Liniment.
ap27 wpowl m

WILL HUGHES' TONIC CURE
CHILLS & FEVER?

READ WHAT DOCTORS SAY ABOUT IT. Dr. M. H. Head, at Middletown, Ky., writes us:
"I have been using "*Hughes' Tonic*" in my practice. It is a safe and efficient remedy in *Chills and Fever*, and is an excellent tonic in preventing a recurrence of the disease."

Dr. P. H. Mayo, of Ramsey, Ky., says:
"Hughes' Tonic is bound to make a heavy run here the first sickly season. I have used it in cases of chills incident to delicate females and children. In twenty years practice in this country and the West Indies, I have not met with any medicine which answers the desired end in such cases as well as Hughes' Tonic."

Dr. Horrell, of Bullitt county, Ky., reports to us that he has used Hughes' Tonic in his practice, and finds it an efficacious remedy in chills and fever.

Prepared by SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES Louisville, Ky., and sold by druggists and merchants generally.
mar16 deod&w4m

☞ The following is a very valuable certificate from a medical gentleman:

HARTFORD, KY., March 31, 1859.

Messrs. Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS: I send you your money, but have not time to write particulars about the benefits of your valuable Hope. Suffice it to say, it is worth one hundred times its weight in gold. I gave the most of it to patients, and feel well satisfied. Yours, respectfully,

BARUCH AUSTIN.

The Hope is sent in mail free of postage upon receipt of $1 50. fe3 wisdm—mar 17 3awim

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies
It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B. $1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

J. MOSES,
General Agent, Rochester, New York.

Sold by Raymond & Tyler and W. Springer & Bro. Louisville, Ky; Dr. T. R. Austin, New Albany, Indiana; and by all Druggists throughout the United States.
o27 jd&o deow1y&weowly

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
apr27 d&wly

BYRON SAYS
"Wrinkles, the vile democrats, don't flatter." The same may be said of gray hairs, which very often appear on the head and in the whiskers and moustaches before a wrinkle mars the face. But who minds them now?

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE
is applied, and, in less than five minutes,

PRESTO! THEY VANISH!
And a magnificent brown or glorious black, the un-"detectable counterfeit of nature's living tints, is imparted to every fibre. This dye is the only one in use that is purely vegetable, and contains no violent astringent or caustic elements. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers.

CRISTADORO,
No. 6 Astor House, New York.

EDWARD WILDER, 444 Main street, and Mrs. G. NICHOLAS, 86 Fourth street, Agents. apl2 d&wlm

G. W. BASHAW,
DEALER in Field and Garden Seeds and Agricultural Machines and Implements generally, at the old stand of Miller, Wingate, & Co., No. 516 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

The undersigned invites especial attention to his stock for the harvest of 1859.

1st. The Kentucky Harvester, a combined reaper and mower, with latest improvements.

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of most approved patterns and various sizes, separators, and hulling.

Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, and Horse Hay Rakes, Corn-stalk and Straw Cutters, &c.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above articles are requested to call or send orders to the undersigned, who is prepared to offer manufacturers' terms, prices, and warranty.

Goods shipped with care and dispatch, and correspondence promptly answered.
G. W. BASHAW,
my9 d&wlm&wtf 516 Main street.

LAND FOR SALE.
900 ACRES OF LAND for sale, 35 miles N. E. from Cincinnati. It is heavily timbered with oak, hickory, sugar tree, maple, walnut, and ash, with the exception of about fifty acres in two fields. These fields were selected on handsome building sites, are well fenced, and have been for some years in cultivation. A good road intersects and passes through the entire tract. It is closely connected with two railroad stations. The time from Cincinnati to the railroad station is one hour and forty minutes—four trains daily. The soil is as rich as any in the State. It is well adapted for all kinds of agricultural products, and well watered for stock, and of equal soil and timber. It is situated in a healthy, rapidly improving neighborhood. Parties who purchase can pay five hours in Cincinnati and return same day. The timber, when converted into spokes, plow handles, &c., will pay quadruple the price asked, which is forty per cent. lower than any land of equal soil and timber near it. It is offered at $24 per acre for thirty days; and will leave the State in a short time. It is arranged and surveyed into 13 farms, but will now be sold entire. For further particulars, address S. A. SARGENT,
No. 2 Apollo Building, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. my3 d&w4w

KENTUCKY ROUTE
OF
SPALDING & ROGERS'
NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS.

Lagrange, Monday, May 9th.
Bedford, Tuesday, May 10th.
New Castle, Wednesday, May 11th.
Shelbyville, Thursday, May 12th.
Frankfort, Friday, May 13th.
Georgetown, Saturday, May 14th.
Cynthiana, Monday, May 16th.
Carlisle, Tuesday, May 17th.
Owingsville, Wednesday, May 18th.
Mt. Sterling, Thursday, May 19th.
Paris, Friday, May 20th.
Winchester, Saturday, May 21st.
Richmond, Monday, May 23d.
Lexington, May 24th and 25th.

And thence to Versailles, Nicholasville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, Danville, Harrodsburg, Springfield, Bardstown, Elizabethtown, Munfordville, Glasgow, Bowling Green, Franklin, &c, &c.

☞ The Forty-Horse Team will positively be driven, without fail, rain or shine, at each place of exhibition, and the entertainments in every particular be of the same high order that distinguished its exhibitions in Louisville.
may7 deod&wl*

American Insurance Company,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Chartered Capital $300,000
Paid in and Secured $100,000

This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general Marine and Fire Insurance business on liberal terms.

☞ Office No. 516 north side Main street, opposite the Bank of Louisville, over the Agricultural store of G. W. Bashaw. JESSE K. BELL, President.

HENRY DENT Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jesse K. Bell,	Wm. H. Stokes,
E. L. Huffman,	John Barbee,
Warder Halbert,	Sam'l Cary,
Ral'h Bell,	Wm. E. Curd

ap 18 d&wdwly1

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
I offer for sale my Farm, located on the road leading from Glasgow to Louisville, on Beaver Creek, three miles north of Glasgow and six miles southeast of Prewett's Knob Depot, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, consisting of four hundred and ten acres of land, one-half of which is in a high state of cultivation; one hundred acres set in clover and other grasses. The Farm is well improved with a good frame dwelling, barns, stables, and negro houses, fine meadows, orchard, &c., with an abundance of fine springs of never failing water.

For further particulars apply to Jas. P. Garnett at Glasgow, or to me at the United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
mar12 deow&weow3m J. R. GARNETT.

MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

THE best and cheapest Household Remedy in the world. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A beautiful, economic, external Curative, applicable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has abated. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and

PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest, and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all it will prove a Balm and a Blessing. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.

PLANTERS should be always supplied with this invaluable PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician on any plantation, ready at all times, and at instant notice.

Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker st., New York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS in every City, Town, and Village of the United States. s30 d&wly1e

State of Kentucky, Kenton Circuit Court, } Sct.

John S. Kemper, Plaintiff, against Repper & Blair and others, Defendants. Consolidated Actions in Equity.

IN pursuance of an order of reference made at the March term, 1859, the Master Commissioner will proceed, on May 19th, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Covington, to take proof as to the amounts and priorities of the preferred debts of the firm of Repper & Blair, designated in their deed of trust to John S. Kemper, and as to the amounts that may be due and outstanding debts owing to and owing by that firm. Also, as to the disposition made of the partnership assets since the institution of the trust, and as to the expenses in managing the trust estate.

The proof will be continued upon such adjournments as may be necessary. C. G. WALLACE,
m9 d3&w1 Master Commissioner.

Cotton Warps.
JEANS AND LINSEY WARPS, manufactured at Grahamton, Ky. Orders received by
may7 d&w3 THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WATER WHEEL.
GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—Reynolds's Concentral Pressure Water Wheel realizes every inch of head; uses water with great economy; no trouble with back water; gives great power under very low heads.

☞ Send for pamphlet containing particulars &c., which will be sent free to any address by
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
mar8 d&m&w6m* Oswego, N. Y.

25 PACKAGES Cognac Brandy, bisquet, vintage of 1848 and 1851, very superior, for sale low by
m7 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

$100 REWARD.
A CERTAIN JASPER BOWSLY, having shot a man by the name of Graham and also by the name of Hugh [illegible], and having committed divers other outrages in Millersville, Lincoln county, Ky., on Sunday, the 1st day of May, 1859, and having made his escape to parts unknown we, the undersigned, offer the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to the Jail of said county, if taken within the limits of the State of Kentucky, or upon his arrest and confinement out of the State, and information given us of the fact so that we may be enabled to get him.

Description.—Said Bowsly is about 5 feet ten or eleven inches high, and weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds; his complexion is of a dark color and his complexion is rather sallow; he is quick spoken, and is a rather keen, shrewd man; he is a young man, apparently between the ages of twenty-five and thirty.

The offer of this reward stands good for twelve months.
THOMAS W. NAPIER, P. J. L. C. C.
R. R. CAL WELL, Sher Lincoln Co.

P. S.—His eyes have a different color. Upon one of his thighs there is a scar, caused by a bullet.
Stanford, Ky., May 5, 1859. my7 d1&w1

The Bed Bugs and Flies will catch it.

DUTCHER'S DEAD-SHOT & LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will sweep them off as mortals. Who will be troubled with these pests when at a trifling expense the house can be kept clear all Summer? Commence early and this can be done.

Sold by WILSON & STARBIRD, Louisville, at manufacturer's prices.
L. L. DUTCHER & SON,
mar8 d&w12W&S&w6* St. Albans, Vt.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
WARRANTED
TO MAKE SOAP
Without Lime, and with very little trouble. Every family can

Make all their own Soap
Out of any kind of refuse Grease, combined with the

Saponifier.

It will make hard water soft, will clean type to perfection, and for all purposes where a STRONG LYE is required, nothing can equal it.

It is put up in one-pound air-tight iron boxes, with full directions accompanying each package.

☞ The only genuine, original, and patented article is manufactured by the

PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Office 398 Penn. St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
Who also manufacture

EXTRA REFINED SNOW WHITE
TABLE, DAIRY, AND PACKING SALT,
Warranted entirely Pure and Dry.

Put up in various packages and styles.
☞ For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the country.
my11 w3

ONLY MARRIED MEN, ATTENTION.
DR. J. D. DUBUFF'S Elastic Vulcanized Protector, the only sure and harmless preventive of conception known—will be sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents in stamps, or two will be sent for $1 or five for $2. Address, post paid, the manufacturer.
Dr. J. D. DUBUFF,
my11 wt* Box 368, Jersey City, N. J.

NOTICE.
ANNA OWENS, D. L. Owens, John G. Owens, Samuel G. Owens, Wm. L. Newman, Margaret Newman, Albert G. Williams, Eleanor Williams, Joseph Vineyard, Mary Vineyard, John Vineyard, Nancy Vineyard, Barnett Abell, Elizabeth Abell, Mary North, Wm. Cowherd, Eliza Cowherd, John B. Moser, Sarah Moser, James I. Berry, Harriet Berry, Amanda Owens, and James Owens, as heirs and devisees of Jas. L. Owens, deceased, are hereby notified that I will move the Hon. Judge of the Green County Court on the first day of the next June term 1859, at the Court-house in Greensburg, to appoint commissioners to convey to me a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Russell's creek, in Green county, Ky., which land I purchased of the said Jas. L. Owens, deceased, and for which I now hold his bond.
my11 wt* JOHN P. SULIVAN.

Dropsy Cured.
THE WORST CASES.

ALL wishing the benefit of this sure and harmless remedy, shall receive important information (free of charge) by sending their address to
Dr. F. O. BOYD,
my11 wt* No 101 Franklin street, N. Y.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

THE importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying pests. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while exploring the forests of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant dropped dead. The discovery was made known to Mr. Lyon, who lost no time in procuring it. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. Lyon, and reduced to a powdered leaf, which was carefully prepared in the form of Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and under Letters Patent have been secured for the benefit of England, France, Germany, and America, and from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, January 21, 1851.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—*Dear sir*: I have the pleasure to inform you that the report of the Committee of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders for exterminating insects, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

☞ The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW YORK, October 1, 1856.

"MR. E. LYON—*Dear Sir*: We have analyzed and tested your Insect Powder and have found it perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but poison when inhaled by bugs, ants, and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON,
M. D., Chemist.
LAWRENCE REID,
Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it a sure preventive."

Every gardener and housekeeper can have a direct interest in an article of the kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cornelius W. Field, L. M. Peters, of the Five Points Mission, &c. Judge Meigs says: "The discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have used it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Insects and plants can be preserved, and bedsteads and furniture preserved."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, November 8, 1856.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and pills, Letters Patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself and brought from the interior of Asia, which is unknown to any other person. The genuine and effective article is put up in glass flasks, and will contain my name on the wrapper.

"E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a Magnetic Pill. Order them through any merchant.

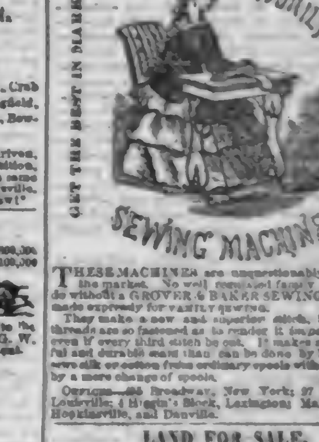
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1—Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

BARNES & PARK,
13 and 15 Park Row, New York.

Also, the Mexican Mustang Liniment.
ap27 weowsm

A NEW STYLE. PRICE $50.



THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. No well regulated family can afford to do without a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, made expressly for FAMILY SEWING.

They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are so fastened as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch be cut. It makes a more beautiful and durable seam than can be done by hand, while it sews silk or cotton from ordinary spools with equal facility, by a mere change of spools.

OFFICES—495 Broadway, New York; 97 Fourth street, Louisville; 4 Higgin's Block, Lexington; Maysville, Paris, Hopkinsville, and Danville. july7 wtf

LAND FOR SALE.
ON THURSDAY, the 9th of June next, at Bacon Creek, where the Louisville and Nashville railroad crosses it, in Hart county, Ky., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder 200 acres of land belonging to Jonathan Nisbett, of Louisiana, unimproved and finely timbered, situated 1¼ miles west of a point on the railroad, 1 mile south of where it crosses said creek, and in section 3 range 11 of Granger's survey, and a part thereof.
A. HAMMETT, Agent,
my6 w9* Near Bed Main.

New Hemp Seed! New Hemp Seed!
200 BUSHELS prime new Hemp Seed for sale by
m4 d&wl PAYNE & BUCHANAN,
444 Main street.

300 BOXES French Glass, assorted sizes, for sale extremely low by J. S. MORRIS & SONS.
m7 d&w

50 CARBOYS Oil Vitriol, Powers & Weightman's, for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS,
m7 d&w 401 Main street.

100 BBLS Whiting in store and for sale by
m7 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

300 KEGS Bi Carb. Soda, New Castle, for sale by
m7 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

15 BBLS Cream Tartar, pure, for sale by
m7 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

800 POUNDS Nutmegs, prime, for sale by
m7 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

NEW BOOKS.
Just Received:

FIRST THINGS, or the Development of Church Life, by Baron Stow.
CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD, by Baron Stow.
AGNES HOPETON'S SCHOOLS AND HOLIDAYS, by Mrs. Oliphant.
BAPTIST CHURCH DIRECTORY, by Edward T. Hiscox, D. D.
SPURGEON'S FIFTH SERIES OF SERMONS.
PILLAR OF FIRE, or Israel in Bondage, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham.
MANHOOD; its Duties and Responsibilities.
OPEN COMMUNION, by John L. Waller, D. D.
PRECIOUS STONES OF THE HEAVENLY FOUNDATIONS, by Augusta Browne.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of all kinds.
L. W. ROBERTSON,
m11 d&w No. 6 Fourth st., near Main.

Forty Piano Fortes.
FROM all the most celebrated manufactories in the United States of all styles and prices, for sale as low as any house in the United States. Call and see them.
D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos and Musical Goods and Publishers of Music,
m4 d&w 2 Main street.

NEW MUSIC just published by D. P. Faulds & Co., 539 Main street, between Third and Fourth streets.

Song of the Wanderer, by L. O. Emerson. 25.
Cricket and Cuckoo Polka, by Cornerbine. 25.
Springtime Has Come, beautiful song, by Botero. 25.
Nightingale Polka, by B. De Monde. 25.
Fourteen Years Ago, song with chorus, by Wm. Plato. 25.
Sons of Malta Midnight March (with vignette of the Sons of Malta in their midnight procession). 50.
Lover's Lament, a beautiful song, by Wallace. 25.
Dream of Home, a charming song, by L. Cornell Collins. 25.
Sweet Bird Schottisch (beautiful vignette). 35.
O Thou Remember Me, a beautiful song, by Karl Mery. 25.
Colson Schottisch, with vignette of Mad. Colson. 35.
Any of the above will be forwarded to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the above prices. All music published in the United States can be had in our warerooms. Usual discount to the trade and schools. m9 d&w

HAIR JEWELRY! HAIR JEWELRY! of every description, made to order in new and beautiful styles. Orders by mail, enclosing the hair and describing the goods wanted, will be promptly attended to and made up in the latest styles. FLETCHER & BENNETT,
ap7 d&w&b 466 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

AMERICAN WATCHES! AMERICAN WATCHES!—A full assortment in store. For sale at manufacturers' prices. FLETCHER & BENNETT,
ap7 d&w&b 466 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS!—We have just received a beautiful assortment of Gold Sleeve and Stud Buttons of new and very pretty styles. FLETCHER & BENNETT,
ap7 d&w&b Between Fourth and Fifth.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

☞We frequently see in our Eastern exchanges inquiries as to the best varieties of fruits for different localities in the West. Editors know almost everything, but it cannot be expected that they should know the varieties and locations of soils a thousand miles from them, with a difference of from two to five degrees of latitude, nor what varieties can be depended upon in such cases; they must answer to the best of their knowledge, and often ignorantly mislead their correspondents—they are excusable. But what shall we say of such correspondents who act upon the information thus obtained, thereby sustaining considerable loss of means, great loss of time, and great disappointment in the success of their labors? We will not laugh at them for their disappointments nor upbraid them for their folly, but say to them consult your local Horticultural Societies. There are a number of such organizations throughout the West that may be relied upon for advice in such cases, and will cheerfully furnish it. We claim for our own Horticultural Society an average amount of intelligence and probably as large an amount of experience and sound judgment as exists anywhere; and we don't think we claim too much.

WORTH A TRIAL.—We see it stated that if an onion be planted in the same hill with melons or cucumbers, these plants will not be infested with bugs. This may not be correct—who knows? A friend suggests that the onion affects the bugs principally about the eyes, so that not being able to see clearly, they cannot find their feeding quarters, and are starved out, and die with tears in their eyes at the successful growth of the vines.

☞ Mr. W. Garbutt, writing to the Rural New Yorker under date of June, 1856, on the subject of profitable farming, says:

THE PROFITS OF FARMING.—"A screw loose in science," by C. D., in the Rural of the 14th ult., is a most valuable article, and I would amend his well timed motto by adding, "Take heed what you write, and what you read and hear." I have seen several articles in the Rural, by practical farmers, headed "Will Farming Pay," "Is Farming Profitable," &c., followed by statements of the expense of producing, and the amount received from a bountiful crop, or a successful field, footing up a net profit of $25, $30, and sometimes $50 per acre, after paying all expense, together with the interest on the capital invested. If these statements are intended to convey an idea of the amount of profit that the farmers annually realize from their productions, it gives a very wrong view of things, and it too often awakens expectations in young and inexperienced beginners, which cannot be realized; hence a year or two of sad experience not unfrequently banishes the delusive hopes of making a fortune, and they quit farming with disgust. The truth is that farming is not the business to make a fortune at in a day, nor a year, but it is a pursuit that there is not the risk of losing what you have got; it is the vocation whereby the industrious and economical man can be sure of having the comforts of life, and an independent home in old age, and that is all that wealth can give.

The profit of farming cannot be estimated by the value of one bountiful crop, nor any particular piece of ground, for there is but a small portion of any farm that produces annually such bountiful crops. The pasture, the summer fallow, and the frequent failure of crops add little per acre to the farmer's receipts, and there are various items of expense which are never charged to any particular crop or field.

To make a correct estimate of the real profit of farming, nothing must be estimated as credit but that which is sold, together with the increased value of the stock and the improvements made on the farm. Nothing that is consumed at home can be counted as profit from the farm, unless there are members of the family who are not laborers, or animals kept for hire. The value of the hay and pasture is realized from the profit of the animals which consume it. You must not estimate the value of the corn raised and the amount received from the pork of the hogs which eat it. Then the farm must be charged as Dr. to all the labor performed, your own as well as the hired, the women as well as the men, for the past year, winter as well as summer; the expense of wear and tear of stock and tools, which is a heavy amount, if you will foot up the blacksmith bill, the wagon maker's, the harness maker's, the plow maker's, and the furnaceman's bills, together with the price of the forks, rakes, hoes, scythes, and cradles which were bought the past season, and the interest of the capital invested, which includes the cash value of stock and tools as well as the price of the farm; the expense of repairing fences and buildings; highway and county taxes; the cost of the groceries consumed by the laborers—all have to be paid for from the products of the farm and have to be charged as farm Dr. Deduct the debt from the credit, and you have the profit of the farm for one year. But there is often so much difference in the amount of productions, and the market value of farm commodities in different years, that it is necessary to take an average of a number of years to ascertain the real profit of farming.

But, if farming is such a slow business to make rich, how has it happened that the farmers of Western New York have got so well along? It has been by forty years of unremitted exertion and most rigid economy, that they have accumulated their property, and there are few vocations in this country where faithful industry cannot earn more than it is necessary for them to spend in procuring the comforts of life.

June, 1856. W. GARBUTT.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Having just returned from a trip to the Island of Cuba, whither I went for the benefit of my health, and not having much to do while there, I devoted a portion of my time to the precious weed, tobacco. Learning that the finest leaf tobacco was grown in the district of Pinar del Rio, I determined upon securing some of the seed of the best leaf tobacco grown in that district. I succeeded in procuring a supply of the seed, which I brought with me. I am now desirous to distribute the tobacco seed *gratuitously*, free of all charges, to the tobacco growers of the South and West. To all persons who apply to me by mail, I will send some of the seed by return post, as long as my supply of seed holds out. In Cuba, these seed are called "*Semillas de Tabaco de la Vuelta de Abajo, de las mejores Vegas.*" The tobacco grown from these seed is such as is used in the wrappers of the finest Havana cigars.

All persons who receive these seed from me will please to inform me the result of their growth.

An insertion of this communication in the columns of your widely circulated journal will truly oblige,

Yours, most respectfully,
OLIVER T. BRAGG,
Box 2,391, Postoffice, St. Louis, Mo.

[From the Kentucky Farmer.]

CROSS-BREEDING IN STOCK.—No one estimates the value of purity of blood more highly than the writer. Those animals which possess themselves the characteristics of their breed, which have descended to them from a long line of ancestors of the same breed—those and those only may be expected to transmit these qualities to their posterity with an unerring certainty. Pure bred animals must therefore be resorted to whenever it is desired to propagate certain qualities and traits in a breed or family, and also when it is desired to transfer certain qualities to some other breed which does not already possess them. But while the value of pure blood is thus conceded and declared, the careful and judicious breeder should not be debarred or discouraged from mixing and crossing animals of different breeds, races, and families.

Nature seems to delight in varieties; and even in races where type is most uniformly fixed she is occasionally sporting and producing something widely variant, as if thus to invite the skill and care of man into a field of higher improvement. The occasional production of an Albino is one of the most palpable illustrations of this in animal life, while the sporting of fruits and flowers is not less palpable in the vegetable kingdom.

Experience and observation have demonstrated the fact that the traits and qualities of the male are more certainly transmitted to the offspring than those of the female, nature thus kindly coming to the aid of man in the improvement (by crossing) of those animals which he has subjected to his use. The produce, for example, of a Durham bull on a common cow will be better than the produce of a Durham cow by a common or scrub bull.

Additional encouragement to judicious crossing may also be derived from the fact that the mongrel offspring not unfrequently possesses excellencies superior to those of either parents. The mule is a striking illustration of this fact; as his sagacity, agility, and endurance certainly exceed those of either the jack or mare. It is true that nature here imposes a barrier upon the further admixture of different races so as to preserve them all distinct; but in the same act she proclaims the value of the principle of crossing by the enhanced excellence of many of the features of the offspring.

While nature thus rebukes the too wide crossing of different breeds, she as loudly and as imperiously rebukes the opposite course of breeding *in and in*. This is the most natural mode with beasts and birds which have never been subjected to the dominion of man; and whole races of these, and also of reptiles, most probably by this course have become extinct from the earth; but this is not the case with any of those under man's control, and which therefore would be most frequently and judiciously crossed. The intermarriage of near relations, besides the productions of idiocy and decrepitude, is known to have extinguished many royal and noble families in Europe; and the infusion of fresh blood is an admitted policy in English nobility. Indeed, if English superiority is conceded over the Welch, Scotch, or Irish neighbors, it may well be traced to the greater admixture of Saxon blood; and the boasted supremacy of *Young America* may be aptly traced to the blood of still more frequent crosses which courses in his veins. The judicious breeder who wishes to transfer or perpetuate some valuable quality will not fail to resort to that race and family which is known to possess it in the highest degree. If service under the yoke is desired, he will cross with the Devons. If a combination of good qualities is desired, the Durhams will suit him best. If speed is the object of his ambition, the race horse will fill his heart, and if he wants a horse to work he knows that the mixed blood horse takes cups at all the fairs, and that is the animal for his money.

By judicious crossing he may not only secure a transfer and combination of the good qualities of both parents, but as previously intimated he will not unfrequently find the offspring attaining a scale of excellence superior to either. A most accurate experiment has lately been made by Mr. Lawes of England to ascertain the comparative fattening qualities of different breeds of sheep, in which 40 each of five different breeds were carefully fed. In his report on the experiment Mr. Lawes remarks, "it will be noticed also that the cross breeds show here a better increase than either the pure Leicester or pure Scotch was, though they were derived from these breeds."

It is within the experience of the writer that greater thrift, renewed vigor, and exemption from disease are the sure results of frequent and wide crosses in both sheep and hogs. In a flock of about one hundred breeding ewes and their offspring, made during about twenty years by the most various and widest crossing, there is scarcely ever the manifestation of the slightest disease of any kind. To this cause also is chiefly ascribed the exemption of my hogs from cholera—a disease which has swept with fearful destruction all around me. It is within the observation of the reader also how soon after in and in breeding there is a manifestation of its injurious effects by a sinking of the spine behind the shoulders, and by the appearance of a disease called the thumps, in the offspring.

The aspiring stock raiser should not be discouraged from the improvement of his stock by crossing by a fancied difficulty of accomplishment. He will find many of them almost as plastic as wax under his skilful, careful hand; and if his life should be spared to old age he may hope to achieve some little good. The Bakewell breed of sheep and cattle were made by the man whose name they bear; and the New Kent breed of sheep was made by Richard Goord, of England. The Morgan and the Messenger horses are also new and mixed breeds, made within the last few years, to meet the demand of turnpike roads for fast trotters.

These mixed breed horses will serve to show how inherent qualities become transmissible by the sire. Horses and cattle are esteemed *full blood* when five unbroken crosses, of one *strain*, have been made; and *thorough-blood* has been aptly defined to be the power to transmit certain qualities which have descended from parents which possessed the same through several generations. The careful breeder will be almost surprised to find how soon he will have made these five crosses, and how permanently he has impressed the qualities he desired, especially with hogs and sheep which breed earlier in life than horses or cattle. Let the young farmer then go bravely on, and if he would derive full benefit of any crosses he may make let him now begin and keep a careful register of every cross he makes with every animal he breeds. R. W. S.

GRASS CULTURE.—It has been well said that "he is a benefactor of his race who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before." That the honor is so easily earned, is perhaps one reason for so little effort to deserve it. The number of farmers, in grain-growing sections especially, who make grass culture the direct object, is comparatively small—very few give meadows and pastures the attention their importance demands, and which would be returned so handsomely. The truth is, the grasses get only slight culture or care—usually only timothy or clover are sown, and these with some grain crop. If the latter gets a dressing of plaster, it may be thankful, as it is generally the only fertilizer bestowed. The demands upon them, however, are less scrupulous both in hay and pasture, early and late—exacting much and bestowing little upon the over-patient grass lands.

The subject ought to receive more attention. Grass exceeds in value every other product of the country, although, as Prof. Johnston of Edinburgh truly remarked, it is the worst treated of any crop among us. As yet it occupies double the number of acres necessary—the average yield of forage being less than half of what it might easily be made. Look at an instance in point. Mr. Elijah Wood, Jr., of Concord, Mass., as stated in the N. E. Farmer, produces on low, moist lands, an average of two tons per acre of excellent hay, and without reseeding for ten or twelve years, by a judicious and not expensive course of management. When broken up, the working is thorough, the manuring and seeding liberal; and every other year he gives a top dressing of rich, well-pulverized compost. The hay crop is worth $15 per ton, or $30 per acre; the rowen is worth at least $8 more, while the cost of getting the hay, and interest on the land at a liberal valuation, is but $11, leaving $27 clear profit. There are thousands of meadows which might be made to do equally as well, which now do not yield an average of three fourths of a ton per acre, and of inferior quality at that.

We might readily improve the character and productiveness of our grain land meadows, by a more judicious management. Instead of cropping with one grain crop after another, until they can bear it no longer, we should seed down while yet in good heart, and seed down thoroughly and liberally. There is very essential difference between the product and the profit of a field seeded sparingly, and one actually covered with grass and clover. The crop is of better character, as well as more abundant—it is not made up of weeds to any extent—it is less liable to suffer from winter killing or drouth, and far more permanent either as meadow or pasture. In land partially exhausted, grass seed takes much less readily and perfectly than on land still fertile and adequate to the production of a medium grain crop. We believe more money can be made by following the rule to seed down with every sown crop than by neglecting it, even if we plow up the grass the next year, though this will seldom be necessary where corn and roots are produced.

Our plow lands, as hinted above, unless annually manured, should come into grass as often as every third year. If they are to remain but two or three years, it is well to seed liberally with both timothy and clover. The better and thicker the sward, the more successful the crop following its breaking up, and the less likely our lands to deteriorate in productiveness. The more we can grow on a single acre, the less need of running over two or three with the plow, and the greater chance for making all our lands yield liberally when we do plow them. We throw out but these few hasty suggestions, hoping the subject will receive the attention of our practical graziers and grain growers, and they will communicate their experience for our journal. *Country Gent.*

HORSES TOO WELL FED.—The following remarks of a skillful practitioner and close observer are worthy of attention. Mr. Dadd has been, however, more uniformly fortunate in the horses which have passed before his eyes than some others. Horses are often overfed with grain, but we never knew one to eat too much hay or grass when it was supplied regularly. They are rarely attacked with disease when little or no grain is given them; or if given, when supplied in small and regular quantities. The most frequent causes of disease are high and irregular feeding, hard and irregular working, and exposure and water when warm by exercise. *Country Gentleman.*

A great proportion of our horses are too well fed—obtain more food than they require. In this land of plenty most of our valuable horses are over fed, and more especially does this happen among animals owned by wealthy and liberal individuals. The impression we wish to convey to the mind of the reader is that the food of such is not proportioned to labor—in other words, there exists a disproportion between the amount of carbon taken in the form of food and the oxygen received in the process of respiration. Now to illustrate this, we will suppose that a man engaged in mercantile pursuits owns one or more horses; he has not the time nor inclination to give the one or the other the necessary amount of exercise; they stand up to a full crib from day to day, enjoying or rather gorging themselves with a certain amount of fodder over and above what they actually require, and much more than they really need; the surplus is often stored up in the form of fat, and this induces acute diseases, and they die of too much food and care. It is very rare that we have occasion to recommend a man to feed his horse more liberally, but almost always the reverse. Starvation is said to be the cause for many equine diseases, but so far as our experience goes such cases are in this country very rare. We conceive the term starvation to be a libel upon civilization, and so infrequent is its application among a nation of husbandmen that it is omitted in our dictionaries. A man on a barren rock or a horse in the deserts of Arabia might probably starve, but the idea of the latter starving in the vicinity of a well stocked barn or stable—within striking distance of a land of plenty—seems to us a very absurd conclusion.

There are enough horses to be found dressed up in the garb of starvation; having tight skins, prominent ribs, and a cadaverous countenance, living, yet half dead. But they know nothing of the "famine in Egypt;" they get enough, but too much of the same kind.—*Dadd's Veterinary Journal.*

DAIRY HUSBANDRY—COWS THAT HOLD UP THEIR MILK.—Some time ago it was stated that putting a strap or cord across the back of a cow with this ugly trick, loaded with heavy weights at each end, would prevent her from holding up her milk. To be effectual the weights employed must be quite heavy, as the efficacy of the plan must depend upon its preventing the cow from contracting those muscles by which the holding up of the milk is brought about. The editor of the Portland Pleasure Boat has lately given to the public the results of a somewhat similar plan, which he was led to adopt from observing that his cow when she held up her milk always contracted her muscles so as to round up her back. After observing this fact, and after having tried coaxing and all gentle means in vain, the thought occurred to him that if he could keep his cow's back straight she might no longer be able to retain her milk. By way of experiment, he held the sharp corner of a small stick of wood on her back with one hand, while milking with the other, and was gratified to find that the cow had not the power to hold up her milk as usual. Thus assured of the efficacy of the plan, he sawed a piece of board just long enough to reach from the floor overhead to the cow's back as she stood in her natural position, and, after sharpening the lower end like a wedge, he attached the upper end to the flooring above by a leather hinge, so as to rest the board upon the back of the cow. When he commenced milking, after applying this apparatus, the cow would be observed to be attempting to raise her back, but found the sharp, wedge-like end of the board more than a match for her. The writer of this report of the success of a plan which his observation of the cow's movements had suggested to him, says, in conclusion, that, finding herself unable to do as she had been accustomed to do, she was entirely cured of her evil habits in a few days.

Perhaps every cow with this trick may not be entirely cured in a few days by this plan; but, by the adoption of that or some other plan founded on the same principle, we should expect more success than by any other of which we have at present any recollection. Any person of ingenuity could devise other modes of applying the same principle, if the place or circumstances in which a cow of this kind was to be milked were different from those above mentioned.

A plan which we have known to be successful consisted in giving the cow a mess during the process of milking. As she would hold up again just as soon as the mess was finished, dry bran was found to last longer than when wet, and was the one which was generally used.—*Co. Gent.*

WHEAT THE PRINCIPAL BREAD FOOD OF MAN.—Although a native of temperate climates, wheat is a remarkably hardy plant, and lives through the severest winters of the north of Europe, while, on the other hand, it thrives even under the burning sun of the torrid zone. In this respect wheat has a much larger range of habitat than any of the other cereals; an indirect but palpable proof that it was intended by infinite wisdom to form the peculiar and principal bread-food of the human race. A still further proof of this is to be found in the fact that few animals relish wheat in any form, and invariably prefer oats, barley, or beans, if a choice be given them. Again, all of these grains, when used as the principal food of man, are accompanied by effects detrimental to a high degree of health. An exclusively oaten diet produces skin eruptions, barley bread is too bland and unexciting to persons engaged in active pursuits, and bread made from bean or pea-meal is heavy and indigestible. Wheat flour with the bran in it answers all the purposes of life, and is susceptible of being converted into an endless variety of articles of diet.—*Genesee Farmer.*

How to Fatten Lambs.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says that Mr. Elisha Soper, of Orland, has for years fed grain to his sheep for the purpose of forwarding lambs, but received but little benefit therefrom. He at last thought there might be a better way, so he tried the experiment of feeding his lambs with oats, in a trough made by nailing two boards together, covering the ends, and raising it six inches from the floor. He puts in the oats and leaves them until the lambs learn to eat, which he says they will do when about three weeks old. He leaves a passage for the lambs so small that the sheep cannot trouble them, both in his barn and in a yard made for the purpose, after going to pasture, and continues to feed until he sells, which is in June. He has lambs ten weeks old that will dress fifteen pounds per quarter.

☞We have seen a letter from Jos. T. Curd, Esq., Munday's Landing, Ky., a gentleman well known in the State, who writes he has tried the remedy of Hiram McGehee for the cure of hog cholera and succeeded in every case. We would like to see this remedy in more general use. Let it be fully tested. If it proves what it is represented to be, a cure, what an amount of money is saved to the farmer in the preservation of his hogs from this disease.

Write to H. McGehee, Louisville, for information.

☞The Vesper Gas or Air Light has heretofore been the subject of our editorial commendation; but Mr. Settle this morning brings forward the certificates of gentlemen who have had it in use, which are most conclusive as to its economy, convenience, and brilliancy. Gov. Morehead, State Auditor Page, and several other distinguished residents of Frankfort have given certificates, which will be found in our advertising columns, while the apparatus itself may be seen and purchased at No. 6 Masonic Temple, and descriptive circulars obtained. We regard it as one of the great inventions of the day.

MARRIED.

In the Rev. Thos. Bottomley, at the Galt House, on the 3d inst., Major GEO. W. WHITEWORTH, of Union county, Ky., to Mrs. SARAH HOBBS, of Jefferson county, Ky.

On Thursday, the 21st of April, at the residence of the bride's father, R. A. Brame, Esq., in Denton county, Mo., Mr. ALLEN W. ELLIS, of Pettis county, Mo., to Miss MARY E. BRAME, all formerly of Henderson county, Ky.

In this city, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Richard Deering, HENRY I. HALE to Miss SOPHIA LAPRELLE, all of Louisville.

☞The melancholy spirit of Change breathes very beautifully and tenderly in these stanzas:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CHANGE.

BY W. P. BRANNAN.

The same blue sky is overhead,
The same rich blooms are at my feet,
But where are they—the silent dead—
Who gave me greetings warm and sweet?
O boyhood joys, forever fled—
O friends I never more may meet!

The past returns—where are its joys?
Strange men are calling me by name—
It cannot be they are the boys
That joined me in the merry game,
Ere I had sought the empty noise
That fills the thunder-trump of fame.

No more the same—alas, how changed!
No more a boy, I too grow old;
All things have now become estranged;
The past is like a story told
By one whose wits have been deranged
With fancies wild and overbold.

A strange quick throb is in my heart,
Hot blood mounts upward to my brow;
From my dim eyes the tear drops start;
The voice of one—long silent now—
Whose music reached beyond all art—
Steals o'er my senses, sweet and low.

And I embrace a form of air—
Print kisses on a phantom cheek—
With holy vows and heavenly prayer,
And looks of love, that spirits speak;
O loved and lost—O more than fair—
O anguish idle, vain, and weak!

Now swallows skim the dusky air;
Night closes in on hill and dale
And brings the shadows of despair:
The stars look down with bliss and bale,
On troubled souls and angels fair,
And silence reigns o'er all the vale.

MELROSE DALE, 1859.

☞Spring never came through the world with more beauty than in this delightful May, nor has she ever come with more beauty to a poet's heart than in these delightful lines:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SPRING DREAMINGS.

BY MARY E. BATCHELOR.

Oh, who is this spirit with dainty-sweet hand,
So royally born of sunshine and showers,
Scattering her largess of bloom in the land
Till old earth is youthfully garnished in flowers?

'Tis Spring, the bewitching young bride of the Sun,
On a pathway of rainbows she sped from the skies;
The angels had left the gates golden undone,
And she sprung to the passion that yearned in his eyes.

Her sandals are buttoned with diamonds of dew;
Her mantle of emerald, embroidered with gold;
'Neath the kiss of her feet the buttercups grew,
And violets their cool azure vases unrolled.

Like a soft, rosy cloud the apple trees blow,
Their buds all ablush with the wooings of May,
The cherries are surpliced in robings of snow
Like Priests when they kneel in the chancel to pray.

The wind reeling up from the languorous South,
Sweet-drunken with fragrance and ripe dewy wine,
Folds kiss upon kiss on the reddening mouth
Of the rose, till it crimsons with rapture divine.

The Daisies put up their wee lips for a kiss,
The Pansies have waited his coming for hours,
But weary of sweetness and fainting with bliss
He nestles to sleep in a dreamland of flowers.

The world is so radiant with beautiful things
Upgushing in brightness, in valley and lea,
The bursting of blossoms, the flashing of wings,
The dash of glad waters, and hum of the bee,

While music, sweet music, sounds over the earth
One wild merry gush of exquisite song,
So joyous the pean of gladness and mirth,
Even I catch the strain as it echoes along.

These goldenful days with their shimmering bloom
So deeply their delicate presence has stirred
My being to beauty and scattered its gloom,
I sing in my glee like a wild, careless bird.

For who could be sad in this sweet, sunny time,
When flowers are springing from every green sod?
On sunshine and fragrance my soul seems to climb
To Heaven and talk with the angels of God.

I fling from my heart the dust-foldings of years,
And float on the breath of the roses away
To the springtime of childhood, innocent years,
When Life lay before me a beautiful May.

FRANKFORT, May 1st.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The Philadelphia reporter of the Western press is either not qualified for the position he occupies or he does not attend to his business. He has given us all the idle rumors that have been received from Europe in regard to war, but omitted to send us the following important document, which gives a more lucid view of the progress of the negotiations and the positions of the different governments than anything we have published. It explains the whole question. It was received by the steamship Weser. The North Briton, which has since arrived with later dates, brings intelligence that Sardinia has yielded to the proposition submitted to her:

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, May 2.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th of April, Lord Malmesbury said:

Your Lordships know that the feelings of England toward the Austrian people have been as toward very ancient allies. Bound up to the history of the country in many of its most glorious pages, we both belong to the same Teutonic race, and from the geographical position of the two countries no jealousy can arise between them.

For all these reasons, our sympathies are with the Austrian people. But there are other causes by which these sympathies are somewhat neutralized. The governments are entirely different. That of Austria is essentially despotic—ours is essentially free—and this has led to a different feeling toward that government.

My Lords, it appears to me that it is in Italy especially that the Austrian government has given rise to this difference of feeling on the part of the English people. No Minister in this country—no man in it, I believe—can deny the undoubted right of Austria to her Italian possessions. She holds them by inheritance, by conquest, and by treaty. My Lords, those possessions are secured to Austria by treaties which our Sovereigns have signed. These treaties are held sacred by every person interested in politics. They are in a manner guaranteed by the consent of England, and must be upheld by every government.

It is not on account of the possession of Lombardy that we have feelings of less sympathy toward Austria, but because she has not restricted herself in the management of her own affairs and in the amelioration of her own administration. She has been induced by political reasons to interfere with the other States of Italy, and by doing so has become unpopular in those countries and, as far as the administration is concerned, in this. By keeping in order the people who could not be kept down by their own rulers, she has incurred a great deal of unnecessary unpopularity and has weakened her own strength in her own part of the country. No doubt if her policy changed in this respect she would very much strengthen her political importance in the rest of the Peninsula.

With regard to Sardinia the feeling of this country presents a very remarkable contrast. We are not of the same race or descent, there is no similarity between the two countries, and the governments are almost identical, there being such a resemblance that this country has always taken the greatest interest in the prosperity of Sardinia and looked with admiration on her growing reputation and on her exertions to promote the cause of constitutional government in Italy.

We have always admired the way in which she gained her liberties, and has made herself a living refutation of those assertions which have been constantly put forth, that constitutional governments are impossible in Italy. When she was obliged to have recourse to arms, her deeds excited our admiration. More lately she seems to have forgotten that her mission in Italy is one of example, that she ought to have set herself forward as a model. She seems to have forgotten that military renown may be the result of constitutional government. It cannot be its object. She seems to have forgotten that every victory gained in no spirit of self defense, or self-preservation, is a fruitless victory.

There remains one other great power which did not look on with indifference. I need not say it is France. My Lords, it is difficult for an Englishman or for an English Minister to understand by what process of reasoning, by what process of sound policy, the ruler of that prosperous country has been induced to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. My Lords, the French policy has been to unite herself completely with the cause of Sardinia; and she appeared determined to assert her right to interfere with what took place in Italy, and to resist what she considered the encroachments, moral and material, of Austria in that country.—This was seen with regret by her faithful ally, Great Britain. His Lordship proceeds to give the disagreement on the proposition of Prussia for a General Congress, stating also that England looked upon a previous disarmament as essential to the negotiations. Russia proposed that, as usual, the five great powers only should be represented.

He cites precedents to show that in previous Congresses minor States had not been admitted to a representation on equal terms, though their affairs were concerned. It is therefore determined by all the powers that Sardinia, together with the other Italian States, should be invited after the Congress met to send representatives or delegates to inform the Congress of her wishes, and to lay before it the propositions which she thought ought to be carried out. That determination took place whilst the discussion regarding the armament or the disarmament was proceeding. With regard to the question of disarmament, Austria put it forward with considerable tenacity that she could not attend the Congress unless Sardinia previously disarmed. That appeared an unfair proposition to her Majesty's government, but her Majesty's government made this proposition in order that there should be no delay in entering on the Congress, viz: That if Sardinia consented to disarm, we should, in conjunction with France, guarantee her the whole force of the two Empires against any attack on the part of Austria. Austria, at the same time, offered to make a public declaration that she would not attack Sardinia.

This fell to the ground because the French Government declined to give that guarantee, and Sardinia declined to enter into that negotiation at all. Therefore, Sardinia was never asked to disarm at all, as we could not give her that guarantee, but after considerable discussion, with which I will not weary your lordships, the case stands at present in this form:

Austria and France have agreed to the principle of a disarmament, but they have not agreed as to the time, nor as to the manner of that disarmament. Austria proposes an effective disarmament previous to entering the Congress. France proposes the principle of a disarmament before the Congress, the details of the disarmament to be settled after the meeting of the Congress.

My belief is that a Congress is most incompetent to settle the details of a disarmament, and that the question of disarmament ought to be submitted to a commission of superior military officers beforehand. That question being decided, the Congress would enter into the discussion of matters to be brought before them with their minds undisturbed by any question relating to the disarmament. Therefore, I am sorry to say that the question of disarmament is unsettled, and my Lords, when you consider if an unhappy war is to take place, what that war may be, you will, I think, agree with me that the responsibility of those men who have almost or wholly neglected the occasion to avert it is great indeed. It will be no war between two chivalrous nations in distant lands, like that which we waged in conjunction with France against Russia in the Crimea.

SEWING MACHINES!

Wheeler's Patent.........$100 | Quaker City.........$45
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Empire, &c.

FAMILIES, Tailors, Carriage-Trimmers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, Seamstresses, and others in want of a good Sewing Machine are requested to call and examine the above Machines at No. 8 Masonic Temple, Fourth st.
apr 27 w4 P. L. FOSKETT,
Postoffice, Box 1,264 [ap12 d1y] Louisville, Ky.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

LATER FROM UTAH.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 8, 1859.

Since my letter of last week the excitement in this city, and other parts of the Territory, consequent upon the efforts of Judge Cradlebaugh, at Provo, to expose the many crimes and murders that have been locked up in the bosom of the Church for years, has somewhat abated. This may be accounted for for several reasons, the most important of which is, that the Mormons now see the practical workings of the Jury Law which was passed at the late Territorial Legislature. It is a complete breastwork to the punishment of any crime that has heretofore been committed by the Mormons, or which may be committed hereafter. It is more potent than a President's proclamation, and the lodgment of mercy to be found in the prerogative of a Governor's pardon is an obsolete idea under this law, because it will never be required.

The lawyers, and every sensible man in St. Louis, will laugh at the cunning of Mormon legislation, when I tell them that, under the operations of this law, and by express provision, the clerks of the Mormon county courts select the grand and petit juries of the Federal courts; and to meet the exigencies of the present Federal courts, the time of residence for qualification was so far extended, and other restrictions imposed, as to disqualify almost every Gentile in the Territory. Yet, strange to say, Gov. Cumming signed this bill, with all its odious provisions. The effect of this, in connection with his "protest" against the presence of a company of troops at Provo, on Judge Cradlebaugh's requisition, has been to draw the line of demarcation more distinct and more inflexible than ever between the two classes of society in the Territory—Mormon and Gentile.

The Governor, by common consent, is classed with the former in "this fight," and certainly the praises and nolrersal laudations of the Mormons would warrant the inference that he is not improperly located. The rupture between the Judges and the Executive is open and irreconcilable, unless the Governor yields, and all who are acquainted with him know that he never will do that; and in case the Administration moves in the matter to the least detriment of the Judges, they will resign and prepare a manifesto to the world, which will "make each particular hair stand on end." Their position has given them an insight to some of the dark and bloody scenes that have been enacted upon this soil, which others have not had an opportunity to find out.

The court adjourned sine die at Provo last Monday, without being able to do anything. For further information on this head, I refer you to the columns of the Valley Tan.

The winter has been the most severe one ever known in this valley, and for the last two months wood has been selling at from twenty five to thirty dollars per cord; tea and coffee and such luxuries had almost become mere articles of recollection, until three or four days since, when a train of Badford, Cabot, & Co. came in from California, bringing a small lot, which run out so quick that it was scarcely known they had any at all. Brigham Young preached yesterday, it being Conference at the Tabernacle. He looks feeble and much care worn, and his discourse was mild and temperate.

There is nothing new at Camp Floyd; the army is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Major Prince, the Paymaster, who has gone to California for money to pay off. The settlers in the meantime have gotten up a currency, in the way of printed checks, from two bits up to a dollar, to meet the exigencies of the times. K. A.

[From the St. Joseph Journal.]

IMPORTANT FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—We understand that a Mr. Vories arrived in this city a few days since direct from the Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek gold mines. Mr. Vories is an old miner, having emigrated to California in the spring of '49, and followed mining in that auriferous region for a period of nearly ten years, until November last, when he went to the Pike's Peak mines in company with a few other old gold seekers from Stockton, Cal.

On arriving in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, they stuck their stakes and went immediately to work, calling their mining district Stockton, after Stockton, California. Mr. Vories states that he prospected all through New Stockton mines, and found gold everywhere in abundance. He dug down a distance of eighteen feet, until he came to a solid bed of rock, finding shot gold the entire distance. Mr. V. states that he took out as high as $18 in one day, and the average amount in those diggings was $8, $10, and $12 to the man.

At the time of his leaving, the Mexicans and Indians were the principal ones engaged in mining, the Americans being generally engaged in prospecting and laying off town sites. He will leave this city on Monday next for Pike's Peak region, taking out with him about fifty head of milch cows, and leaving this side of the Missouri river forever.

We understand that Mr. Vories owns a large rancha in California, is a pioneer of great experience, and a gentleman in whose statements the utmost reliance can be placed.

Disappointed Emigrants.—A party of disappointed emigrants, who left home on the 20th of March last, returned on yesterday. After proceeding out as far as the Big Blue, their faith in the gold mines "gave out," and they took the back track. Their appearance at Market Square, with their hand cart and cooking utensils, attracted general attention and created quite a panic among some timid Pike's Peakers, who are now about starting out, while the more knowing ones wanted to know if they "didn't have wives to bum." One of the returned party informed us that he would leave for the East on the evening train, having had enough of the far West, and that he had just walked six hundred miles, and that he intended to ride the balance of the way. The West was no place for him.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 3.

There was great excitement there this afternoon in regard to the fugitive slave, Jackson, who was arrested last night. Judge Marsh decided that the prisoner was illegally held, and discharged him. Immediately after his discharge he was rearrested, hand cuffed, put into a hack, and driven to the depot, for the purpose of taking him to Wheeling on the train then due at the depot. A desperate effort was made by negroes to rescue him, but it was unsuccessful. During the excitement at the depot, pistols, clubs, and bricks were freely used, by which several persons were injured. Meanwhile a writ was served on the Marshal, commanding him to bring the prisoner back and show why he was held. This point has not yet been settled.

DIED,

On the 3d instant, at ten minutes before 1 o'clock, A. M., in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN TAYLOR, consort of B. K. Pollard, Esq.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, May 3d, Mrs. JUDITH, consort of Samuel Baer, aged 22 years.

LUNAR LIGHT

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT IN THE WORLD EXCEPT THAT OF THE SUN.

THIS LAMP burns with a pure white brilliant light equal to gas and is much cheaper than gas. The Lunar Light took the first premium at the last Mechanics' Fair in Louisville. One dollar's worth of Lunar Oil gives the light of $4 10 of Lard Oil, $4 95 of Whale Oil, $3 86 of Burning Fluid; $14 40 of Candles. Half a pint burns 15 hours, costing about 2¼ cents, giving a light equal to 5 or 6 star candles. Lunar Oil is not explosive, has no disagreeable smell, and is not liable to smoke. Lamps suitable for all purposes. Call and see for yourselves at No. 5 MASONIC TEMPLE, Fourth street. GEO. BEATTY.
☞State and County Rights for sale

HARVESTERS FOR 1859.

WE have samples in store of the following celebrated Machines, which we are selling at the Manufacturers' prices. Please call and examine.

New York Reaper!
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Buckeye Comb'd Reaper and Mower!
Buckeye Mower!

PITKIN BROTHER,
515 Main street,
m8 d&w LOUISVILLE, KY.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE CONSIGNMENT a full supply of

PITTSBURG ALE,

brewed expressly for FALL AND WINTER USE which we are able to dispose of at prices to suit the times in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kegs, or Bottled for Family use. This Ale is highly recommended by Physicians for Medicinal purposes. Being the sole agents in Louisville of the celebrated brewers,

RHODES & VERNER, AND A. WOOD,
OF PITTSBURG,

we can confidently recommend our stock of ALE and PORTER to the public patronage.
LUPE & EVANS,
Crystal Palace,
n30 d&wtf Corner Fifth and Jefferson sts., Louisville.

COLMAN'S LONDON MUSTARD.

THE attention of dealers and consumers is particularly called to the superior quality and low prices of the above mustard, manufactured by J. & J. Colman, London, now the most extensive factors of mustard in Great Britain.

Four different qualities are manufactured, which are packed in kegs, canisters, tin-foil, and bottles, and each package is warranted full weight. The 4, 6, and 12lb tin canisters are peculiarly adapted for the South, as they effectually exclude dampness and air, thus preserving the flavor in all its strength.

Imported and for sale, at wholesale, in New York, by
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton street
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H. J. MEAD & SON,
GREEN STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS of Burglar Proof Safes, Iron Railings, Jails, Verandahs, Staircases, Balconies, Bank Vaults, Fire Proof Bank Doors, Shutters, Sash, &c.

Also, every variety of IRON WORK for Public or Private Buildings.

ORNAMENTAL ENCLOSURES

for Cemetery Lots of new Patterns—very substantial and cheap.

Also, all work in the HOUSE-SMITHING line done at the shortest notice and at prices as low as the lowest.

Persons will find it to their advantage to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
A BOOK OF PLANS sent on application by letter.
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MURDOCK, BELL, & CO.,
43 Broad Street, New York,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

SOUTHERN orders promptly attended to and cash advances made on consignments to either house.
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GUARANTEE A SAVING OF
$15 00
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DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.
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COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, *any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat*, INSTANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

"*If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.*"—CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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JUVIN'S CELEBRATED
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JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PARIS, manufactured expressly for our own trade, and every color selected by ourselves with great care, to meet the wants of this community. DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
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BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,
DYSPEPSIA.

This worst foe of humanity is so well known that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its exposition. Few have escaped suffering from one or another of its varied forms. In fact, it is either a cause or a consequence of almost every other disease; and, taken in this stage, we believe one remedy—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we are addressing a reasoning as well as a reasonable community, desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that have their origin in impaired digestion—in which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, Desire for Solitude, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man unfit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will all, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from the diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

Females Suffering with Nausea and Debility.

A Tonic Stimulant, suitable to those peculiar periods in the life of every Female, more particularly every mother, has long been a desideratum in the medical world; something to be retained as a necessary component of every well-furnished Family Medicine Chest, to which, at those seasons recourse may be had, with the confidence of finding relief from the nausea, and restoration of strength, with perfect fearlessness of any ill consequences, and without having taken a medicine possessing antagonistic principles, to render dangerous another medicine, should it be subsequently required by the peculiarity of the disease.

All these conditions we believe to be perfectly fulfilled in BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. From the nature of the disease here alluded to, we have not thought proper to parade the names of those ladies who have unhesitatingly afforded us the evidence of the truth of the assertions we here make. But all and every word can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the most incredulous. We offer one of the most sure and certain remedies for this class of affections, and all those, whether peculiar to the sex or not, which result from weakness of any particular organ, or general debility of the system. Its effects are almost magical, yet the cure radical. It communicates no violent shock to the system, but, gently insinuating itself through the whole frame, rouses the vital energy to normal action, and, while enabling nature to throw off the cause, it thoroughly eradicates the effects of disease.

ARE YOU NAUSEATED IN EARLY MORNING—INDISPOSED TO RISE?—We earnestly request you to try the half of a teaspoonful. It surely will not harm. Yet we positively guarantee new access of energy and a cheerful, hopeful looking forward to the duties of the day.

ARE YOU SUBJECT TO NAUSEA BEFORE OR AFTER EATING?—Try the same quantity before each meal. As we said before, it will not harm; yet we assure you of relief from that distressing loathing at the thought of food, and also from the disposition to vomit after partaking. We promise perfect digestion of what has been eaten.

If you find that the dose prescribed has been too great, diminish the quantity to suit your constitution.

READ CAREFULLY.—The genuine highly concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at ONE DOLLAR per bottle. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations which the public should guard against purchasing.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!—See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURG, PA.

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march22

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Curd & Hord was dissolved on the 24th of February last by the death of Mr. Curd.

The undersigned has charge of the books and papers of the concern as well as those of Curd & Co. All persons indebted to either of the above firms will please call and settle the same immediately.

B. C. HORD,
Surviving Partner of Curd & Hord.
April 9, 1859. d&wlm

THE undersigned, having sold out the stock of Groceries of Curd & Hurd to John H. Hitter, Esq., late of Glasgow, Ky., and Wm. Allen, late book-keeper to Curd & Hord, takes great pleasure in recommending those gentlemen to the confidence and patronage of the customers of the old house and the business community generally.

Messrs. Hitter & Allen have removed the stock of goods a few doors north of the old stand, on Sixth street, near Main, where they, as well as the undersigned, will be glad to see their old friends and others in want of Groceries, and will try to make them "feel at home."
ap9 d&wlm B. C. HORD.

MURRELL & CO.,
Successors to Murrell, Triggs, & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 452 Main, between Fifth and Sixth sts.,
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CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH,
Attorney at Law,

HAS removed to Louisville and proposes to practice his profession in the City and Court of Appeals and the County of Hardin.
☞OFFICE on Fifth between Fifth and Centre, on Jefferson street. ap9 d1m&w4

No. 489! No. 489!
MARKET ST.
MRS. C. SELLIGER,
No. 489 Market st.,
North Side, 2d door from the Corner of Third.

HAS just received a full and large stock of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, which will be sold low at wholesale and retail.

Also, just received a complete assortment of the new style BONNETS, called the
ma21 d&w2m PACCOLOMINI BONNET.
☞Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL. ROB'T M'KEE. JAS. O. CAMPBELL.
CAMPBELL, McKEE, & CO,
Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
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CAUTION.

SUFFERERS from Spermatorrhea, or Nocturnal Emissions, are hereby earnestly cautioned against the infamous gang of quacks or swindlers who infest the country. SOON THAN ALL, and, if disposed to profit by my experience, and recover health, *without delay*, write to me, *your friend*, who has once been similarly situated, and is both able and willing to help you. Address, with stamp inclosed, HENRY LA RUE,
may5 d12&w4* Dayton, Ohio.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, AND CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND
WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES OR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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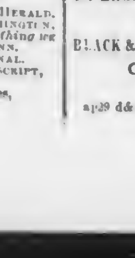
PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs and Engravings.
☞Price Only Twenty-Five Cents.☜
☞Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.☜



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N. B. Those who prefer may consult Dr. LOCKROW upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicine sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

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☞Office open daily from A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 until 5 P. M.

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Cheapest Goods ever offered
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The Vesper Gas
OR
AIR LIGHT!

A PORTABLE GAS LIGHT for every one, in city, town, or country—more brilliant than Coal Gas, and at one-half the cost.

This is no humbug Vapor, or erroneously called, Gas Light produced from "Burning Fluid," "Phosgene," "Spirit Gas," etc., or any of those dangerously explosive compounds, but a *bona fide* GAS LIGHT, self-generated from *Vesper* or *Coal Oil*, manufactured expressly for this purpose.

Its portability, cheapness, brilliancy, safety, and simplicity will soon give it the precedence over all methods now known for lighting or heating not only dwellings, churches, hotels, &c., in the country towns, but in our cities also.

Subjoined are a few testimonials of well-known and influential persons, selected from a great number that are being received daily, as to the real value and utility of this new and remarkable invention.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From His Excellency Gov. C. S. Morehead, and Thos. S. Page, Esq., State Auditor.]

To Wm. H. Settle, Esq., Louisville, Ky.—*Dear Sir*—We have been and are using your "Vesper Gas," and are perfectly satisfied with its utility. It gives a soft, brilliant, and beautiful light, and is perfectly secure from explosion. It is very cheap and economical in its use, and of far less cost than any other light. We are satisfied that it will soon be adopted by all persons who have not the opportunity of obtaining "gas," and also to whom gas is accessible, and with whom cheapness in the original outlay for fixtures and the continual expense of burning is an object.
Yours, &c. C. S. MOREHEAD,
THOS. S. PAGE

[From Judge Craddock.]

I am using in my family the light referred to in the statement of Messrs. Morehead and Page, and I fully concur with them in all they have said concerning it; and I would further say, that there is no difficulty in the management of the light, as the whole arrangement is quite simple. G. W. CRADDOCK.

[From Col. Orlando Brown.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 26, 1859.

To Wm. H. Settle—*Dear Sir.* It gives me great pleasure to state that I have conversed with many gentlemen who have used the Vesper Light in Frankfort, and all concur in saying that, for the light given, for its excellence, brilliancy, and cheapness, for its safety and convenience, it exceeds any other light known to them. I have been a careful observer of its effects in my own house and elsewhere, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if my own house was not already provided with fixtures attached to the public gas works, I would unhesitatingly give the Vesper Gas the preference.
Yours, truly, &c. ORLANDO BROWN.

[From Chas. G. Pythian, M.D., Frankfort, Ky.]

* * * I can only say that it fully equals, if not exceeds, all that has been said in its favor, and that it has superseded entirely the use of the public gas in my house. The lighting of the lamps and filling of the oil vessel are all done by my servant (a negro boy not more than fifteen years of age), and there is no trouble whatever in its management.

[From the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.]

I am using the "Vesper Gas," * * * and fully concur with Col. Brown and Dr. Pythian as to the great value of the improvement. E. H. TAYLOR.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.

W. H. Settle, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have been using your Vesper Light in our office for a month past. We are perfectly satisfied with its usefulness. The light is excellent, and the lamp and oil both safe and easily managed.
Respectfully yours,
T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

[From Rev. J. M. Lancaster.]

FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.

Wm. H. Settle, Esq. For several months past my attention has been called to the "Vesper Light." * * * From all I can see, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it the most desirable of any artificial light which has come under my observation. * * * * *
Yours, &c.

[From Judge Ben Monroe.]

FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.

Mr. W. H. Settle: * * * I feel free to say that, so far as I can judge, it is for brilliance, cheapness, and safety *superior to any gas light or lamp* now in use in the country, and I doubt not will be popular.
Respectfully yours,
B. MONROE.

[From Rev. J. B. Tharp.]

FRANKFORT, KY., April 21, 1859.

MR. W. H. SETTLE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have given the Vesper Light a pretty thorough trial. I find it a pleasant, convenient, and cheap light—far superior to any other light I have seen, except the coal gas, and in some respects preferable to it.
Yours truly, J. B. THARP.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 18, '59.

WM. H. SETTLE, Louisville:

Dear Sir—For the last two months we have been selling your Vesper Gas Lamps and Chandeliers, and have sold a large number of them. In no instance have we sold to any one, who would willingly do without them.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the light as the most economical and simple, besides the safest and best in every respect we have ever seen. * * * *
Your obedient servants
W. H. KEENE & CO.

W. H. SETTLE, Esq.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have thoroughly tested the Vesper Light with four burners, purchased from you, and that it has exceeded my expectations, not only as to brilliancy, but the ease with which it is managed. It is managed by a servant girl 12 years old.

I am satisfied that it is far superior to anything I have ever seen of the kind. JNO. RODMAN.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 18, 1859.

WM. H. SETTLE, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: I have had the Vesper Gas Fixtures in constant use, both in my private residence and my office, for the last four months, with the most satisfactory results. The light is very brilliant, quite economical, and easily managed by my servants. * * *
H. I. TODD.

FRANKFORT, April 26, 1859.

DEAR SIR: * I now write to express my entire satisfaction with the Vesper Light. It is easily managed, and the light is most beautifully brilliant.
Yours, respectfully, GEO. B. MACKLIN.

[From the Rev. John N. Norton, Rector of Grace Church, Frankfort, Ky.]

FRANKFORT, KY., May 2, 1859.

MR. W. H. SETTLE—*Dear Sir*: As we have introduced your Vesper Gas into our Church, and find it a far more effectual and economical mode of lighting the building than any which we have tried before, I take pleasure in recommending it to others. With proper care in filling the vessels I see no possible objection which can be made to it. Yours truly, &c., JOHN N. NORTON.

Any person remitting ten dollars will have forwarded to his address, securely boxed, a beautiful Stand, Gas Fixture, and Apparatus complete, that will give a light equal to ten star candles, and three gallons of "Vesper Oil" secured in a patent stoppered can, sufficient for a family for four months, and full directions for using the same.

Descriptive circulars and price lists, &c., will be furnished to any address upon application by mail, or by calling at the Vesper Gas Light Depot, No. 6 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky. W. H. SETTLE.

Agents wanted in every county in this State.
ma13 d&wtf W. H. S.

$600 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, on the 16th inst., in Pettis county, Missouri, the three following negroes: SANDFORD, a bright mulatto, 6 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, weighs about 170 pounds, blue eyes, bushy head; clothing, gray casinet roundabout, blue jeans frock coat, and heavy brogan boots. The said boy has a wife in Bath county, Kentucky, near Owingsville, and has on several occasions made his way back to said county. He is very intelligent, when spoken to; aged about 30.

DANIEL, a boy of copper color, aged about 20; well made, good countenance; clothing—roundabout of gray casinet, blue cloth frock coat, yellow jeans pants, and heavy brogan boots. This boy was raised in Southern Kentucky.

BILL, a coal black, in height about 6 feet, slender made, rather knock-kneed; clothing—white jeans pants, a drab fulled cloth sack coat, heavy boots, and has a cloth cap. This boy is from Boone county, Ky., and has a father in Louisville, a free man.

We will give the above reward for said negroes if taken in a free State, or $100 apiece if taken in a slave State, and secured in jail so we can get them.
DAVID & JNO. H. WILLIAMS,
ap26 wtf Longwood, Pettis Co., Mo.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,
—AND—
BUGGIES.

BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
Main street, between First and Second, opposite the Galt House,

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they have now in store a complete assortment of their own manufacture and selection, consisting of—

Coaches, Four and six-seat Rockaways,
Britts, Shelton and Corn-seat Do.,
Phetons, Shifting-top and Open Buggies,
Sulkies, Slide-seat Buggies, &c.

Possessing advantages in manufacturing, we are enabled to sell below the usual rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices.
ma28 deod&m&w6cow

LAND FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 9th of June next, at Bacon creek, where the Louisville and Nashville railroad crosses it, in Hart county, Ky., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder 250 acres of land belonging to Jonathan Nichols, of Louisiana, unimproved and finely timbered, situated 1½ miles west of a point on the railroad, 1 mile south of where it crosses said creek, and in section 3 range 14 of Granger's Survey, and a part thereof.
A. HAMMETT, Agent,
my1 w8* Near Red Mills.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathise with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health, if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections, which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE,

FOR COSTIVENESS; FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA; FOR JAUNDICE; FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION; FOR HEADACHE; FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY; FOR A FOUL STOMACH; FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS; FOR THE PILES; FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA; FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS; FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM; FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN; FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS; FOR DROPSY; FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM; FOR WORMS; FOR THE CURE OF GOUT; FOR A DINNER PILL; FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA; FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and, being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price, 25 cents per box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full description of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by E. Wilder and Sutcliff & Hughes, Louisville; Swire, Eckstein & Co., Cinn.; Barnard & Co., St. Louis, and by all Dealers everywhere.
a30 j&beod&m&weow6m

TEXAS LAND FOR SALE
IN PETERS COLONY.

2,825 ACRES of those fertile lands mostly lying on the waters of Kechie, Hubbard, and Elm, tributaries of the Brazos river. These lands are regarded as among the very best in Texas, and is famous for its mesquite or Texas blue grass range. A rare chance is now offered any one desiring a farm in Texas, or to the speculator; for certain it is that no lands will enhance in value more rapidly than these. This extensive body of fine lands having been in litigation for several years, the title to them is now forever settled and secured, whilst all other portions are involved. The patents and deeds to the above lands have been obtained and recorded, the taxes all paid for 1859, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

TERMS—One half cash and balance on time as per agreement. Patents may be seen and other information given by calling on PARK THOMAS, Agent,
ap22 dis12&w4* No. 554 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Valuable School Property For Sale.

THE property known as the Owensboro Female High School. It consists of a half acre lot pleasantly situated near the centre of the town, a main brick building containing 13 rooms well adapted for family boarding and school purposes, two brick servant's rooms, a good new frame smoke house, and other necessary buildings, and good, tight, and high fences.

On the above premises a flourishing female school has been kept for six years and is now in operation. A qualified disinterested committee of three citizens after careful examination have set the value of $5,500 on the property. A more desirable situation could not be obtained for a private school by a gentleman of small capital who wishes to engage in teaching. Terms $3,000 cash, balance extending over several years if preferred. Owensboro contains 3,000 inhabitants, is rapidly improving, and has Old School Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Catholic Churches. The above offer will continue a few weeks. Address W. G. WALKER,
a23 d3&w3* Owensboro, Daviess county, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 100 acres of the best quality of land. It lies 12 miles south of Louisville and half a mile east of the Louisville and Nashville turnpike. Seventy acres of said land is in a high state of cultivation, with a fine two-story brick dwelling house, kitchen and out-buildings also made of brick. There is also an orchard containing a variety of fruits. Address or apply to THOS. P. CAMP.
Salina, Jefferson county, Ky. ap26 d6&w4f

ILLINOIS FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has a farm in Livingston county, Illinois, containing about 2,700 acres, of which there is about 1,100 acres in cultivation, all fresh land, having been broke for the first time within the last three years. The land is as rich as any in the United States, and lies within ½ mile of the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, and in 1½ miles of a depot; has an abundance of never-failing water; a new frame dwelling house with 10 rooms, a smoke house, stable, &c. He will sell said farm on the most liberal terms; or he will sell one-half of it and go in partnership with the purchaser in grazing cattle and feeding mules.

The land is well adapted to grain and grass. It grows splendid clover and blue grass, and is one of the finest locations for a stock farm he ever saw. It is only a few hours' run to St. Louis or Chicago, and about 48 hours to New York.

The undersigned has also a small farm containing 160 acres, all under fence and in cultivation, with a small frame house, and first-rate water, and lying within one mile of the railroad, which he will sell upon accommodating terms. He will sell either of the farms upon a credit of from one to ten years, requiring of the purchaser to give good notes, bearing interest.

For further information regarding either of these farms, address JOHN P. HART,
my3 w3m Richmond, Madison county, Ky.
☞Louisville Weekly Journal copy three months and send bill to this office for collection.]
Richmond (Ky.) Messenger.

FOR SALE,
A STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL.

I DESIRE to dispose of my Mill Property, on Livingston creek, Lyon county, Ky., 4½ miles from Dycusburg, 8 miles from Fredonia, and seven miles from Eddyville, Ky., together with from 5 to 700 acres of good Land.

Also, blacksmith and wagon shops and all necessary outbuildings, all be sold low and on favorable terms.

For further information, address the undersigned, at Dycusburg, Ky.
june30 w1y THOS. J. COBB.

Jefferson Co. Gardening Land for Sale.

I HAVE about 300 acres of Land, 5¾ miles from the city, on and between the Salt River Turnpike and Mann's Lick Roads, laid off as per plat in my possession, in tracts of 5 to 20 acres, which I will sell either in whole or in part at fair prices, and upon comfortable terms.

Applicants can find me at my residence on Market, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, or address me through the Postoffice.
mal d6&w PEN. T. STEWART.

DR. W. B. FARRELL'S
CELEBRATED ORIGINAL
ARABIAN LINIMENT,
ESTABLISHED 1844.

THE genuine can always be known by the name "Dr. W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment." All other Liniments by this name are counterfeits.

THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is used upon the Human System, with unbounded success in rheumatism, gout, and palsy.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain and weakness in the back.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT.
Will cure spinal diseases, swellings, sprains, and bruises.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore feet, sore hands, corns, and warts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure mumps, frosted parts, and swelled neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore throat, sore eyes, and headache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure burns and scalds, wounds, and fresh cuts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure snake bites and many cutaneous diseases.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure contracted cords, stiff joints and neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure neuralgia, toothache, and earache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain in the head, breast, and side.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore lips, biles, tumors, and wens.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure swelled and painful breasts of females.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure or relieve nearly all nervous inflammatory diseases.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is adapted to all constitutions.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is a blessing to the afflicted.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will render perfect satisfaction in all cases.
For Horses and Cattle.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sprains, bruises, windgalls, and swellings.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure galds, cuts, wounds, and scratches.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sweeney, founder, and poll evil.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure colic, botts, and all inflammations.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Should be in the store of every Dealer.
☞Grand Depot, 67 Lake street, Chicago.
Sold by Raymond & Patten, Louisville.
Sold by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville. oct 12 weow

Commissioner's Sale.

IN pursuance of a judgment rendered at the April term, 1859, of the Woodford Circuit Court, in the suit of E. D. Sayre against William Bull et. al., the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said Court, will offer at public sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of May, 1859, A HOUSE AND LOT, mentioned in the pleadings above referred to, situated in the county of Woodford and town of Midway, immediately on the Railroad, and upon which lot is a superior Steam FLOURING MILL now in complete order.

I will sell said property on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal payments, the purchaser to execute bond with good personal security, payable to the Commissioner and bearing interest from date.
ap22 d1&w3* GEO. T. COTTON, M. C. W. C. C.

GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!
With Premiums worth $30.

GOLD PENS with or without Cases or Holders sold at retail at wholesale prices, and a premium from a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry, varying in value from $1 50 to $30 given with each article sold. We offer this great inducement to encourage cash trade and also to more thoroughly introduce our CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, which are all stamped with our trade mark and warranted perfect in every respect. Address,
METROPOLITAN GOLD PEN COMPANY,
Broadway and 2 Courtland street, N. Y.
☞Send for a circular containing Price List of Gold Pens and Cases and Catalogue of Premiums, which will be sent free to any address. mr4 w4

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Jacob Umer, Statutory Guardian, &c., } In Louisville
vs. } Chancery Court.
Jane Kelly, }

THE undersigned Commissioner, by virtue of the decree in the above case, will, on the 19th day of May, 1859, on the premises, expose to public sale 26 acres 3 roods and 17 poles of land on Chenoweth's Run, in Jefferson county, bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in a line of Jno. Funk and corner to lot No. 4, on the plan of the division of the land of Samuel Kelly; thence N. 60¾°, E. 107 poles to a stone, in outline; thence with outline N. 42°, W. 39 4-10 poles to a stone; thence S. 60¾°, W. 39 4-10 poles to a stone near a red oak; thence S. 21¾°, E. 39 poles to the beginning, on a credit of 6 and 12 months.

The purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, payable to the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, and a lien to be retained on the land to secure them.
my4 w3* JACOB UMER, Commissioner.

HARVESTERS.
MANNY REAPER IMPROVED FOR 1859.

THE best Hand-Raking Reaper and Mower in the Union. Farmers will do well to examine this machine before purchasing this season. I am not publishing a list of certificates gotten up for the occasion, but barely name the fact that the Manny Combined Machine has met more satisfactory sales and taken a greater number of premiums and given better satisfaction within the last five years than any other harvesting machine. A descriptive circular sent on application, and all orders and correspondence promptly attended to.

Reaper and Seed Warehouses 371 and 373 Main street, near Louisville Hotel.
my1 w6 H. B. HOWARD.

ESTERLEY'S
SELF-RAKING AND HAND-RAKING
REAPER AND MOWER.

I HAVE the selling of this complete machine, and believe it to be the best self-raking Reaper yet gotten out for the reasons that the rake is detached in about two minutes whenever necessary, as is oftentimes the case when the grain is fallen or tangled. Another reason—this machine is of easy draught, two mules or horses can easily run it to cut from ten to fifteen acres per day, and is warranted a superior Mowing Machine. Price, complete, $160.

All orders and correspondence promptly attended to.
Circulars sent on application.
Reaper and Seed Warehouses Nos. 371 and 373 Main street, near Louisville Hotel.
my4 w6 H. B. HOWARD.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.

I HAVE a small quantity of this Seed in store and for sale. This grass is said to yield from three to four tons per acre, and often much more than that. It is thought by those who have tried it most to be an excellent stock food, far superior to the common millett, and especially so for working teams not requiring any other grain. It may be safely sown any time in May, say one bushel to three acres.

Reaper and Seed Warehouse Nos. 371 and 373 Main street. [my4 w3] H. B. HOWARD.

Diamond Island
For Sale.

THIS ISLAND is situated in Henderson county, Ky., 13 miles below the city of Henderson and 25 miles below Evansville, Ind., and owing to the circuitous course of the river, is only about 12 miles from each place by land. It contains upwards of 1,200 acres and is surrounded by water at all seasons of the year. Not owning sufficient force to work this property up to its capacity, and without the means of buying, I have determined to sell it, and in doing so, an opportunity for pleasant and profitable farming and planting is offered that the WORLD IS CHALLENGED TO EQUAL.

At least 1,000 acres of this island is of the strongest alluvial, hardly equaled and not surpassed, by the best. It will produce from 70 to 100 bushels of corn and from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds of tobacco to the acre, year after year, without change or rest, besides the heaviest crops of everything else produced in this climate, requiring strong soil. I have a small young orchard of peach and apple trees, a part of which will be bearing next year, and it is believed that, on account of the surrounding water this crop will never fail. I have already cleared and under strong fence about 300 acres, and have deadened, now nearly dry enough to burn, about 300 acres more. On the farm there are about 100 panels of plank fence, stable room for 100 head of horses, mules, or cattle, with plain, comfortable buildings for overseer and negroes, smoke house, cistern, &c.

This property is well adapted to the raising of mules, cattle, and hogs, as the natural grasses are very fine, lasting from 8 to 9 months of the year; besides, during winter, affording grazing equal to the best rye pasture. I have had on it for the past 2 years from 50 to 90 mules and horses, from 90 to 150 cattle, and have raised annually from 100 to 150 hogs, all of which have gotten their subsistence mainly in the woods. Stock are, by the surrounding waters, prevented from leaving the Island, and the stock of others are for the same reason prevented from going to it. With 800 acres in cultivation all the stock necessary (and a surplus if desired) for the working and maintainance of the property may be raised upon it, making it unnecessary to buy only farm tools and negro clothing to work and carry on the farm. I have high land sufficient to protect a large amount of stock, in any flood ever known on the Ohio river. It is the course of years to come, the proprietor of this property should get it all or nearly all in cultivation, he would only then require sufficient force, sufficient for his work stock, dispensing with fences entirely.

From the cultivation of corn and tobacco alone from five to eight hundred dollars to the hand annually may be made by selling in the usual way in the home market; but with the advantages for raising stock, to use the slop, and with the large leafy tobacco grown upon this land, so very suitable for strips, if the proprietor would dwell his corn and stem his tobacco, the profits would be greatly increased.

Upon this island negro property is comparatively safe, as there can be no going or coming without permission, and negroes are freed from the bad example of other negroes or the bad advice of white men.

By some one of the numerous packets passing this property, persons may at trifling expense go to or from it at almost any hour they may desire.

For the truth of the main facts stated above, I would refer to the Hon. Archibald Dixon or Col. H. R. Burbank, who are both well acquainted with this property and are experienced in Ohio river bottom farming.

For terms and particulars, apply to myself at this place, either by mail or otherwise, or A. A. Gordon, President of Southern Bank of Kentucky at Louisville.
HENDERSON, KY., April, 1859. GEO. M. PRIEST.
ap6 d2aw&w2m

WILSON & STARBIRD,
Wholesale Druggists
NO. 482 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agents for the Louisville Chemical Works of Professor J. Lawrence Smith
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Drugs; Medicines; Paints; Oils; Dye Stuffs; Spices; Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco; Window Glass; Druggists' Glass, &c., &c.

A general assortment of the fine SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of George Tiemann & Co.

THEY HAVE A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, CAREFULLY SELECTED, WHICH THEY ARE prepared to sell as favorably as Goods of the same quality can be laid down at from the East.
GINSENG, BEESWAX, RAGS, FLAXSEED, and COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY taken in Exchange for Goods or in payment of debts due. feb17 d&wtm

THE
KENTUCKY HARVESTER,
A
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

THE GREAT POPULARITY OF THIS REAPER THROUGHOUT THE WEST AND SOUTH, WHERE IT is more generally known and used than any other, makes it unnecessary to do more than state, for the information of those unacquainted with it, a few of its most prominent advantages.

This Machine is every essential part is constructed of Wrought Iron and Steel.
It has no equal in lightness of draft, durability, strength, and simplicity.
It can be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in five minutes. The cutters can be raised or lowered at pleasure by the driver while in motion, without stopping his team.
It will cut as low as one inch or as high as twenty-two inches.
Every Machine is put together at the Factory, and operated with the cutters in by steam, which insures their perfect working when put together in the harvest field.
Over one thousand of these Harvesters were sold and used last harvest, and in no instance has a failure occurred or a machine been returned.

TWO THOUSAND NOW BUILDING FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859!
WE WARRANT EVERY MACHINE!

☞All orders and letters promptly responded to.
☞For further particulars and recommendations, we refer to our Reaper Circular, which will be forwarded on application to us or any of our Agents.

Price of complete Machine at Louisville, Ky., $150.
MILLER, WINGATE, & CO., Manufacturers,
feb7 d&w4w6m Louisville, Kentucky.

Mammoth Clothing Depot!!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are in receipt of the latest styles of Cassimeres and Vestings, French Black and Fancy Cloths, Tricots, &c., &c., which we are prepared to make to order in the most approved style and at moderate prices.
m8 3wis&b&w3m J. L. DEPPEN & CO.,
N. E. cor. Fourth & Market sts.

JUST received a complete stock of white cross plaid and fancy Shirts, Collars, thread, gauze, merino, and silk Underwear, Hosiery, and Suspenders, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, kid, silk, lisle, and Washington Gloves, Gingham and silk Umbrellas, Ties in great variety, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, and School Bags, &c., &c.

We are daily adding to an already large and handsome stock of gentlemen and youth's clothing, which will be sold low. J. L. DEPPEN & CO.,
m8 3wis&b&w3m N. E. cor. Fourth & Market sts.

THE KENTUCKY FARMERS'
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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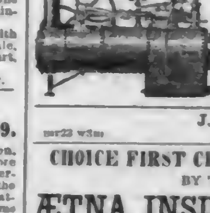

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Dissolution.

THE firm of CURD & HARVEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. A. Harvey having purchased the entire interest of Wm. E. Curd in said firm and is charged with the settlement of the business, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
W. E. CURD,
A. A. HARVEY.

Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1859.

A. A. Harvey will continue the Hardware business at the old stand of Curd & Harvey.

IN retiring from the Hardware business I return my thanks for the liberal patronage extended to me for the last five years, and would respectfully request a continuance of the same to my former partner Mr. A. A. Harvey, who is every way worthy of this continued favor. For the present I can be found at the store of Mr. Harvey to attend to the liquidation of my individual business.
a14 d1w&w4 WM. E. CURD.